



REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR
1894.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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Dublin Castle,
17th June, 1895

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1894.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HARREL.

The Secretary,

Office of Irish Fisheries,

Dublin Castle.

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REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR 1894.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON,
BARON HOUGHTON, K.P., P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap 106, to submit our Report for the year 1894, being the 26th since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Vessels, Men, and Boys.

We find that 6,524 vessels and boats were actually engaged in the Sea Fisheries in 1894, as compared with 6,579 in 1893. This shows a decrease of 55. Ten of these occurred amongst the 1st class, thirty-six amongst the 2nd, and nine amongst the 3rd class boats. There were 23,618 men and 1,225 boys employed, showing a decrease on the previous year of 383 men, and an increase of ten boys. Of the vessels 377 were first class, 2,644 second class, and 3,503 third class. Details are given in the Appendix No. 2, page 84.

IRISH BOATS ATTENDING THE SCOTCH FISHERY, &c.

The following number of boats left Ireland during 1894 for other Fisheries:—

From Arklow—13 First Class and 6 Second Class boats attended the Scotch Herring Fishery. From Newcastle (Co. Down) 12 men, and from Annalong (Co. Down) 50 men were engaged in Scotch boats at the Scotch Herring Fishery

CASUALTIES.

Unhappily the list of casualties to fishermen and their boats on the Irish coast for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1894, was very heavy as compared with the previous year.

The number of men and boys who lost their lives while actually engaged in fishing work was no less than 29, as compared with 5 for the previous year. The number who lost their lives while conveying seaweed, provisions, materials, &c., and when engaged on other work not immediately connected with fishing, was 8.

The number of first-class boats lost was 2, the number of second class boats 1, and the number of third class boats 2. Two boats were also destroyed while not actually engaged in fishing.

The following are the particulars of some of the casualties, as furnished by the Coast guards :—

On the Arthurstown Guard a man was drowned from the boat striking the rocks under Broom Head, it being supposed he fell asleep while bringing the boat from Dunmore to Passage East by himself.

Off Kinsale, on the 24th April, 1894, a man was washed overboard while the crew were hauling their nets.

On the Castletownsend Guard, on the 3rd June, 1894, a boy named James Donovan, aged 17 years, was drowned from the boat *Eileen Oge*. He was on board on the night of the 2nd of June, but was missed next morning. The harbour was dragged and the body discovered. The boat was lying at anchor at the time.

On the Union Hall Guard, on 12th September, a collision occurred between the *Vive* and the *Isoline*. The *Vive* was damaged to the extent of about £30.

Off Baltimore, the *Florence* of Kilkeel went down with all hands, 9 in number, in the great gale of April 25th.

On the Lawrence Cove Guard, on the 11th of November, 1893, three fishermen were employed to take cattle to Castletown, and when returning at night in a small boat they were capsized and drowned between Castletown and Lawrence Cove.

On the Ballydonegan Guard, on the 12th of February, 1894, a man was washed off the rocks at Tranamon, while engaged in picking up wrecked timber.

On the same Guard, during the month of July, 1894, a third-class boat, the *Mary*, was broken by the storm and high sea while lying on the beach.

On the Smerwick Guard, on the 11th of May, 1894, a canoe was fishing four miles seaward off Brandon Creek; the weather became foggy and rough; the lugger *Statesman* took the canoe in tow, but the canoe struck the lugger and sank: the crew were saved.

On the Dingle Guard, on the 15th of February, 1894, a fisherman was knocked overboard by the boom of the trawler *Rambler* and was lost.

On the same Guard, on the night of the 28th of November, 1893, a fisherman fell over Brandon Pier while the tide was out. He was found dead. A light on the pier is much needed.

On the Blacksod Point Guard, on the 19th December, 1893, Anthony Keane (Anthony), in company with his daughter was returning from Duvillaun to his home on Inniskea

South, in the boat *St John*; when about midway a gale suddenly sprang up from W.N.W., and blew with terrific force, blowing them away in the direction of Bullsmouth, off which place they were supposed to have been drowned, as their bodies were picked up near that locality.

On the same Guard, on the 10th March, 1894, two men, named Anthony Meenaghan and Michael Monaghan, were going from North Iniskea to their home on South Iniskea, in the canoe *St. Dominick*, and got caught in the surf off Rasheen. The canoe was capsized, and both the occupants were thrown out and drowned.

On the Belderrig Guard, in September, 1894, a fisherman lost his life by a yawl upsetting on Rosspart Bar; the remainder of the crew were picked up by other boats and saved.

On the Ball Hill Guard, on December 12th, 1893, James Keenan went from Donegal to fish in the channel between Mountcharles Pier and the Hassans; while trawling his boat struck a piece of wreckage which stove her in; he then beached and patched her up, after which he proceeded for Donegal in tow of his son's boat; they had not been long under weigh when the damaged boat sank, and this man was drowned. His boat has been picked up.

A first class boat belonging to Leestone Guard was capsized off Kinsale in March, during a heavy squall. Seven men and one boy were lost.

In February a second class boat belonging to same Guard, and 6 men, were lost while returning from the fishing grounds.

STATISTICS OF FISH (EXCLUDING SALMON) LANDED.

According to the returns we have received from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information, the total quantity of fish (excluding shell-fish) captured in 1894, was 835,919 cwts., valued at £267,894. In 1893 the corresponding figures were 780,963 cwts., and £290,518. The former therefore shows an increase of 54,954 cwts., but a decrease of £22,624. The following figures will show at a glance a comparison of the takes on the different coasts during the two years:—

		Cwts.	Value.
			£
North Coast,	1894,	36,579	9,523
"	1893,	41,184	10,447
East Coast,	1894,	126,640	68,167
"	1893,	126,082	70,799
South Coast,	1894,	410,983	110,143
"	1893,	333,162	110,489
West Coast,	1894,	261,717	80,061
"	1893,	280,537	98,783

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was about 6s. 5d. as compared with 7s. 5d. in the previous year.

Turbot.—The total capture in 1894 was 1,370 cwts., valued at £5,345; of this the North Coast is responsible for 21 cwts.; the East, for 787 cwts.; the South, 86 cwts.; and the West, 476 cwts. In the previous year the total capture was 1,465 cwts., valued at £5,210.

The average price in 1894 was £3 18s. 0d. per cwt., and in 1893, £3 11s. 1d. per cwt.

Soles.—The total capture of soles in 1894 was 2,513 cwts., valued at £10,972. Of this the North Coast yielded 49 cwts.; the East, 1,073 cwts.; the South, 427 cwts.; and the West 964 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 2,719 cwts., and the total value £9,117.

The average price in 1894 was £4 7s. 4d. per cwt., and in 1893, £3 7s. 1d. per cwt.

Herrings.—The total capture of herrings in 1894 was 98,060 cwts., valued at £24,795. Of this the North Coast yielded 25,578 cwts.; the East, 29,311; the South, 25,139; and the West, 18,932 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 105,606 cwts., and the total value £30,952.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 5s. 0d. per cwt., and in 1893, 5s. 10d. per cwt.

Cod.—The total capture of cod in 1894 was 40,262 cwts., valued at £18,517. Of this the North Coast yielded 1,074 cwts.; the East, 22,793 cwts.; the South, 4,376 cwts.; and the West, 12,019 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 41,664 cwts., and the total value £18,873.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 9s. 2d., and in 1893, 9s. 1d.

Ling.—The total capture of ling in 1894 was 25,890 cwts., valued at £9,459. Of this the North Coast yielded 1,710 cwts.; the East, 7,469 cwts.; the South, 5,331 cwts.; and the West 11,380 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 17,775, valued at £7,603.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 7s. 4d., and in 1893, 8s. 7d.

Haddock.—The total capture of haddock in 1894 was 28,468 cwts., valued at £17,429. Of this the North Coast yielded 1,373 cwts.; the East, 24,871 cwts.; the South, 538 cwts.; and the West, 1,686 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 22,104 cwts., and the total value £14,401.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 12s. 3d., and in 1893, 13s. 0d.

Whiting.—The total capture of whiting in 1894 was 13,602 cwts., valued at £6,131. Of this the North Coast yielded 94 cwts.; the East, 8,822 cwts.; the South, 852 cwts.; and the West, 3,834 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 16,898 cwts., and the total value £7,634.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 9s. 0d., and in 1893, 9s. 1d.

Sprats.—The total capture of sprats in 1894 was 5,522 cwts., valued at £860, the whole of which was taken on the South Coast.

In the previous year the total capture was 1,914 cwts., and the total value was £212.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 3s. 1d., and in 1893, 2s. 3d.

Mackerel.—The total capture of mackerel in 1894 was 507,077 cwts., valued at £133,522. Of this the North Coast yielded 413 cwts.; the East, 4,773 cwts.; the South, 323,225 cwts.; and the West, 178,666 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 467,560 cwts., valued at £152,512.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 5s. 3d., and in 1893, 6s. 6d.

Hake.—The total capture of hake in 1894 was 44,636 cwts., valued at £15,551. Of this the East Coast yielded 2,090 cwts.; the South, 33,210 cwts.; and the West, 9,336 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 38,973 cwts., and the total value £15,508.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 7s. 0d., and in 1893, 8s. 0d.

Other kinds (not shell fish).—The total capture in 1894 was 67,619 cwts., valued at £25,313. Of this the North Coast yielded 6,267 cwts.; the East Coast, 24,651 cwts.; the South, 12,277, and the West, 24,424 cwts.

In the previous year the total capture was 64,287 cwts., and the total value £28,496.

The average price per cwt. in 1894 was 7s. 6d., and in 1893, 8s. 10d.

LOANS.

We received during the year 151 applications from 198 persons for loans amounting to £4,222 18s. 0d. Of these we recommended 103 to 140 persons, to the amount of £2,496 18s. 0d. The sum actually issued during the year was £1,884 16s. 6d.

Amongst the larger loans recommended by us were the following:—

County Dublin, £700 and £230 for purchasing trawlers; £140 for purchasing trawler and gear, and repairing trawler; £90 for repairing boat and buying gear, and £75 for repairing boat.

County Down, £110 was recommended for the purchase of a boat and gear, and £90 for buying share in a boat and gear.

County Galway, £60 and £30 recommended to enable boats to be repaired, and gear to be obtained, and a boat to be built.

County Londonderry, £40 for purchase of a boat.

County Sligo, £80 for purchase of gear.

County Waterford, £30 for purchase of a boat and sails.

According to a statement received from the Board of Works, the total advanced up to the 31st December, 1894, out of the £20,000 reserved under the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891, for administration by us, was £7,634 11s. 4d., for which promissory notes (to cover principal and interest) for £8,250 6s. 5d. were signed by the borrowers. The repayments to same date were £2,714 16s. 2d.; the outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity, £5,316 2s. 0d.; and the arrears, £219 8s. 3d.

At the beginning of the year the fund consisted of £17,000 in Government Stock; £333 12s. 9d. cash, and outstanding promissory notes, £4,903 14s. 3d., while at the termination thereof the amount in Government Stock remained unaltered, the cash was £300 17s. 4d., and the outstanding promissory notes were £5,535 10s. 3d.

The particulars relating to the different counties will be found in the appendix, pages 136 to 139.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

In our report for the year 1885 we gave returns to the following effect:

1. The sums allocated from the Sea Fisheries Fund of £250,000, granted by the Act 46 and 47 Vic. c. 26, out of the Irish Church Fund, for the purposes of such works in the several counties.

2. A list of the applications received for grants for constructing such works.

3. The particular piers or harbours on which grants were recommended, together with the amounts of the estimates for such works, and the sources from which such amounts were to be made up.

4. The works recommended, the estimates for such, the amount of the contracts where contractors had been obtained, the date for completion of work, and the date completed.

5. The counties from which cash contributions were received towards certain works, the grants and the loans sanctioned to complete the engineer's estimate.

6. The counties from which no cash contributions were received, and the amounts of the grants and loans sanctioned to make up engineer's estimate.

7. A summary showing the total estimates for works recommended, and the manner in which these amounts were provided by cash contributions, grants, and loans, after reserving out of the £250,000 a sum of £20,000 for expenses; and a summary of the allocation of the fund of £250,000.

We continue Return No. 3, with additional particulars received from the Board of Works, made up to the 31st March, 1895. See Appendix No. 14, page 140.

SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.

The Spring Fishing Season of 1894 was characterized by stormy weather alternating with calms, which is always unfavourable for the steady prosecution of the industry. The worst storms occurred on the 16th and 24th of April, the latter, owing to its suddenness and long continuance, was particularly disastrous both to life and property.

One boat, the *Florence* of Kilkeel, when running before the gale, was swamped off the entrance of Baltimore Harbour, with the loss of all hands. In other cases men were washed overboard when trying to save their nets, and numerous narrow escapes are recorded.

On the whole, the season was not a good one, but at Kinsale there was a remarkable revival of the trade, Baltimore being not far behind.

The capture at Kinsale amounted to no less than 56,647 boxes, while from Baltimore, 54,803 boxes were despatched, but owing to the heavy fishing not commencing until the prices had fallen to a low figure, the money realized by the fishermen was not at all in proportion to the extent of the capture.

On the West Coast the stormy weather made itself most severely felt, and the fishing was very unequal. Thus the shore boats did almost nothing off Valentia and Caherciveen, while at Smerwick, though the canoe fishing was usually poor, on one night, the 15th of April, an immense capture was effected—60,000 fish being landed at Smerwick, and 30,000 at the adjacent Brandon Creek, where a new landing place and approach road have recently been built by the Congested Districts Board. This capture taxed the carrying powers of the Tralee and Dingle Light Railway to the utmost. The total amount carried by this Railway during the season from Dingle was 11,175 boxes.

The railways have gradually, owing to their new extensions, been coming more into a share of the fish traffic. At Kinsale, the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway Company purchased and sold locally a cargo of ice which they stored in a hulk hired for the purpose, so that their customers might not be dependent on the large fish factors, who had in their employment seven steamers for direct transit to Milford and Fleetwood. From Baltimore 5,659 boxes were despatched by rail. At Valentia, a store was constructed at the terminus of the Great

Southern and Western Railway, where fish were iced and despatched.

From Fenit, where 31,913 boxes were landed, almost all went by rail; while from Galway the Arran Island fish was all taken by the Midland Great Western Railway.

On the Clare coast the fishing was the worst for many years. At Westport, a new departure was made by two hookers with crews from Murrisk in Clew Bay being fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing. They fished a few nights off Innish-boffin, and took some thousands of mackerel, which were sold locally.

A few boxes were landed at Keel (Achill) and Teelin, Co. Donegal, in April.

In June, shoals of mackerel seem to have found their way all around the Irish coast. Thus at Ardglass, in the County of Down, 249 boxes were landed during that month. A few were also captured at Dunmore East.

On the South Coast, chiefly at Queenstown, a large number of small mackerel were landed, and sold locally at low prices: they were captured in herring nets.

The total numbers of Irish, English, Scotch, Manx, and French boats engaged in the spring fishery were as follows:—

Irish, 1st class,	.	.	.	215
" 2nd "	.	.	.	140
" 3rd "	.	.	.	783
English,	.	.	.	32
Scotch,	.	.	.	4
Manx,	.	.	.	207
French	.	.	.	95

For table showing particulars of the fishing carried on at the different places round the coast, see Appendix No. 3, page 87.

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY.

The capture of mackerel in the autumn of 1894 was in or about the same as that of 1893. The amount landed being about 12,000 tons. The fish came all round the coast of Ireland and were caught in considerable numbers in places where but few were caught in other years.

The schools which came around the east coast were as usual composed of small-sized fish, and were disposed of fresh in the local markets.

The mackerel fishing on the west coast, which was temporarily stopped by the December gales, re-opened in the fine frosty weather after Christmas, and in January and February of the present year no less than 8,469 cwts. were captured on the coasts of West Cork, Kerry, and Clare. Some of these fish fetched

high prices in the English markets to which they were despatched by rail.

It is now a well understood fact that the favourite localities for the shoals of autumn mackerel are close to shore where the cliffs are high and steep and with a northern aspect. In the deep indentations of the Kerry coast and that of West Cork this is specially noticeable, the boats from the north shores of the bays having to cross to the south in order to prosecute the fishing while those on the south shore of the bay, *i.e.*, where the land *faces* north, are more favourably situated. In seeking new centres for this important industry this fact should be borne in mind.

The year 1893 was a good fishing season on the west coast. Curers were energetic, and low prices prevailed in America. The amount cured exceeded the demand, and many firms who had cured mackerel in the west of Cork and Kerry were compelled to allow hundreds of barrels to stand over unsold, hoping for better prices in 1894.

This naturally led to curers being somewhat over cautious when the curing season began in 1894, and at first it seemed that the fishermen should be content to work for very low prices.

But in America the Wilson Tariff Bill became law, reducing the import duty on Irish pickled mackerel by 50 cents per barrel. The price also improved. The barrels of fish which had stood over for a year quickly found their way across the Atlantic, and in the end of the season it seemed as if the curers could not obtain enough fish to meet their wants, and prices, which in West Cork and Kerry commenced below 4s. per hundred, bounded up until 16s. and 17s. were being paid before the season closed. There was keen competition between buyers in most districts. The weather was continuously fine. It was therefore a very good season for the fishermen engaged.

Reports received from merchants on the other side of the Atlantic on the quality of the fish sent across are very satisfactory, as the following quotation from one of them will show:—
“The quality has been uniformly good, and all are willing to testify to the evidence of greater care exercised in the curing, packing, and the general condition in which the goods arrived.”

Curing was carried on in all available ports and creeks from Kinsale to Tralee Bay; and a little was done on the coast of Clare, at the Arran Islands, and the West Coast of Mayo. Those districts, of which Castletown Bere, Valentia, and Dingle are respectively the centres, were, as usual, the chief seats of the industry.

For further particulars see Appendix No. 4, page 87A.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Owing to the gloomy prospects of the export trade to America at the close of 1893 it seemed important that some attempt should be made to find other markets for pickled mackerel. We therefore applied to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs to cause inquiries to be made in all the principal ports and cities on the continent of Europe, and also in South America, as to whether any opening existed for such a trade. Through the agency of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies similar inquiries were made in South Africa, Australia, &c.

The reports received, while very full and explicit, showed but little hope of success, without, at all events, a serious loss until the commodity became known and valued as it is in the United States. A circular containing the more important heads of the information received, with notes on the various customs duties, and the names of continental firms who would be in the best position to take the matter up was printed and issued by us to all the curers who work on the Irish coast (see copy in Appendix No. 5, page 88).

The Congested Districts Board, owing to the greater portion of the trade being carried on in the districts scheduled as congested, determined to test some of these markets by the experiment, and despatched 79 barrels to a number of selected firms on the continent of Europe.

The prices realized in the northern continental ports were about the same as those for the best "crown full" Scotch herrings. The duty was however higher.

The low price of herrings militated against the trade in an article which was hitherto unknown in the market. It seems that the buyers who took the mackerel were chiefly from the interior, and their intention was to smoke them before offering them to their customers. From Genoa, the merchant to whom the consignment was made reports that the style of cure was quite unsuited to the taste of the people, and he offers to make suggestions as to the style of cure best suited to the Italian market, if any curer desires to persevere in this trade. Those sent, arrived in good order, but were disposed of at 16s. per barrel.

Reported to be a fine fish.

and to be much in demand.

in the market and

also a small

DESTRUCTION OF UNMARKETABLE FISH.

From various quarters reports have been received that in capturing mackerel in the seines large numbers of fish, too small for curing for the foreign markets, are brought to land and left as refuse on the shore. There are great practical difficulties in the way of preventing this taking place. In other countries some use is made of fish offal for the manufacture of manure, and we should like to hear of some capitalists taking this matter up.*

to be a fine fish.

* The Inspectors, having been called on to make a By-Law determining the size of mesh in mackerel seines, recently held a series of inquiries, with the result that it seemed to be impossible to make such a By-Law without seriously hampering the industry.

RAILWAYS AND THE MACKEREL FISHERIES.

The importance of Railway development to the fish trade is well demonstrated in the case of mackerel.

Thus the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway, serving as it does the important fishing centres of Kinsale, Baltimore, and, less directly, Berhaven, carried during the past year 1,768 tons of mackerel.

The Fenit and Tralee extensions carried 1,084 tons, and the Dingle Light Railway 625 tons. Most of this fish ultimately found its way on to the Great Southern and Western System for conveyance to the English markets.

In addition to above 1,322 tons were placed directly on the trucks of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company at their recently opened stations of Caherciveen and Valentia Harbour.

The Midland Great Western Railway also carried 230 tons of mackerel, caught off the Arran Islands, to Dublin from Galway.

HERRING FISHERY.

Taking a general view of the herring fisheries of 1894 the returns show, when compared with 1893, a falling off of over 6,600 cwts., and a value of over £6,000. Of this falling off, the failure of the herring fishing in Galway Bay must account for 4,000 cwts., the previous year in the same locality having been a specially good one.

The Clew Bay fishing was unsatisfactory, as was also that in Sheephaven and Ventry. Kilkeel, on the east coast, showed a falling off of over 4,000 cwts. The decline, which it is to be hoped is only a temporary one, is more remarkable on account of the uniformly fine weather which prevailed in the autumn and up to the December gales, and also because in some localities a take considerably in excess of that in 1893 is recorded.

The places where a great increase may be noticed are three in number, viz.:—Kinsale, Killybegs, and the Guidore division, which latter includes various creeks where fishing is carried on.

The great take of 17,441 cwts. of herrings at Kinsale was made chiefly in the spring by Scotch boats. The catch in 1893, when taken with that of a portion of the fleet which fished out of Queenstown in that year, being only 14,073.

At Killybegs, where no herrings were returned for 1893, a take of 4,398 cwts. was made in 1894. This result was owing to a fleet of 34 first class boats from Arklow and the Isle of Man having been induced to try the herring fishing in Donegal Bay. They fished from September 1 to November 25. At first

great swarms of dog-fish rendered the experiment a failure; it was near the close of the period that the best takes were made.

The very fine autumn weather proved favourable to the herring fishing on N. W. Donegal, and an increase of about 7,000 cwts. is recorded, which is to some extent due to 2 first-class boats from Arklow having been engaged to experiment in the fishing off this coast by the Congested Districts Board, and also by the stimulus given to the fishing by the curing stations which have been established by the same department. Thus the take in the Guidore district rose from 13,761 cwts. in 1893 to 20,513 cwts. in 1894. Besides those of the Congested Districts Board, curing stations have been opened in this district by two local firms. The herrings cured were of a very fine quality.

For further particulars see Appendices Nos. 6, 7, and 8, pages 96 to 105.

LONG-LINE FISHING.

The returns from the Coastguards of the number of vessels employed in long-line fishing off the Irish Coast during the year 1894 show that there has been a considerable increase as compared with 1893, the number being first-class boats sixty-six, as compared with fifty-four in 1893; second-class boats, 922, as compared with 750 in 1893; and third-class boats 1,240, as compared with 921 in 1893.

The men engaged in this method of fishing were also engaged, in nearly every instance, in other methods of fishing, and only resorted to long-line fishing at certain periods of the year. In many instances the Coastguard report that the fishermen have small holdings of land, and when the fishing is slack they work their farms, some of them being in the habit of going to Scotland as labourers. It is evident any returns of the number of men fishing in this way would be deceptive. The fish chiefly taken by the long lines are cod and ling.

The following are the numbers of boats engaged in long line fishing on the several Coastguard Divisions:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Kingstown, . . .	17	24	17
Wicklow, . . .	—	16	22
Wexford, . . .	—	6	—
Waterford, . . .	—	10	6
Youghal, . . .	—	27	13
Queenstown, . . .	—	8	3
Kinsale, . . .	22	22	43
Skibbereen, . . .	19	85	44
Castletown, . . .	—	8	10
Valentia, . . .	—	5	66

Numbers of Boats engaged in Long-Line Fishing, &c.—*con.*

—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Dingle,	—	1	138
Ballyheigue,	1	2	36
Seafeld,	—	2	100
Galway,	—	125	110
Clifden,	—	42	107
Keel,	—	—	70
Belmullet,	—	—	32
Ballycastle, Killala,	—	—	23
Pultendiva,	—	2	9
Sligo,	—	5	49
Killybegs,	—	32	62
Guldore,	—	65	184
Rathmullen,	—	102	46
Moville,	—	93	—
Ballycastle, Antrim,	—	50	—
Carriekfergus,	—	29	4
Strangford,	—	—	—
Donaghadee,	—	21	6
Nowcastle,	—	55	4
Dundalk,	—	61	—
Malahide,	7	18	2

BEAM TRAWLING.

Trawling in Ireland during 1894, was practically carried on under the same conditions, and to the same extent, as in 1893. There were altogether 259 sailing boats, 921 men, and 77 boys engaged in it. Of the boats 10 were over 50 tons, 43 between 40 and 50 tons, 19 between 30 and 40 tons, 30 between 20 and 30 tons, 37 between 10 and 20 tons, and 120 under 10 tons. With the exception of 2 vessels that work from Bantry, and 1 that works in the Shannon estuary, steam trawling is not carried on regularly from Irish Ports. Most of the bays and inshore waters are protected from this mode of fishing.

The friction between trawlers and other classes of fishers was very slight indeed in 1894. This is attributable in some degree to the regulations made from time to time by this Department.

The capture is generally reported as an average one in quantity. However, from Wexford coast and from Cork Harbour a falling off in the size of soles and plaice is reported, while in Donegal Bay and along parts of the East Coast, the plaice were found to be smaller than heretofore.

This mode of fishing was the subject of special investigation in the localities indicated in the following paragraphs.

Bantry Bay.—Restrictions on trawling in Bantry Bay have been in force since 1858 and 1861. The lines mentioned in the

old by-laws did not clearly define the areas within which it was sought to prohibit this mode of fishing. It was consequently difficult to enforce the law, and we therefore held an inquiry into the matter in May, 1894. As a result we repealed the old by-laws, and in lieu thereof enacted that trawling be prohibited—

1st. At all times in that part of the Bay inside a line from Crowdy Point to Carrigskye Rock, and from the latter to Reenavanny Point, and also inside the bar between Whiddy Island and the mainland.

2nd. At all times in the narrow western entrance to Berehaven.

3rd. In the night time, inside a line drawn from Sheep's Head to Doonbeg Head, and continued to the Perch, at entrance of Castletown Harbour.

These regulations were approved on the 26th October, 1894.

Kenmare Bay.—The complaint that trawling in Kenmare Bay was injurious, and led to loss of gear of other fishermen, at certain times of the year, was inquired into by us at Kenmare on the 5th May, 1894, in consequence of which we found it necessary to prohibit trawling from September to December (inclusive) between two straight lines (*a*) from the Western Point of Rossdohan Island to the Western Point of the entrance of Kilmakilloge Harbour and (*b*) from Lackeen Point to Boat Cove. The by-law has been in force since 26th October last.

Galway Bay.—The by-law referred to in our last report prohibiting trawling during the first three months of each year in Galway Bay, inside a line from the Quay at Barna to the Martello Tower on Finvarra Point, was approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council on the 22nd June, 1894.

Lacken Bay.—Considerable friction existed between Rathlacken men and those from Enniscrone and Kileummin, in consequence of the visits of the latter to Lacken Bay for the purpose of trawling. We inquired into the circumstances of the case in June last, and made a by-law, which was approved on the 26th October, 1894, prohibiting trawling inside a line from Kileummin to Creevagh, at all times except during the months of June and July.

Steam trawling had already been prohibited within that area.

Donegal Bay.—A memorial praying that steam trawling be prohibited in part of Donegal Bay was inquired into by us at Killybegs, Donegal, and Bundoran, in September last, and as a result we made a by-law proposing to prohibit trawling at all times in that part of the Bay to the eastward of an imaginary line drawn from St. John's Point to the Coastguard Station at Mullaghmore, and to prohibit it during the months from September to February (inclusive) in the entire Bay.

The by-law has been submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, and will have no force pending such approval. Any person who feels aggrieved by its proposals has the right of appeal.*

Sheephaven Bay.—A by-law was in force for a period of three years regulating steam trawling in this Bay; it expired in 1894, and we came to the conclusion that it was desirable to make its provisions permanent. We did so by by-law dated 2nd July, 1894, which was approved on 26th of October following. The substance of the by-law will be found in the Appendix No. 10.

Belfast Lough.—The by-law referred to in our last report regulating trawling in Belfast Lough was approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, on the 26th October, 1894. The substance thereof will be found in the Appendix No. 10.

Starting from Dublin, and going southwards, the following will give an idea of the industry in the different localities around the coast.

The principal Irish fleet works from Dublin. It consisted in 1894 of fifty-three sailing boats of from twenty-eight to sixty tons measurement, and was manned by 172 men and forty-nine boys. Ten of the boats were over fifty tons, thirty-five between forty and fifty tons, seven between thirty and forty tons, and one of twenty-eight tons. There were also three small boats of from three to five tons. They trawl all the year, weather permitting. Their general take was an average one. It was landed principally at Skerries, Kingstown, and Dublin, and disposed of in the Dublin market, to which it was conveyed by train and carts. The sizes of the fish were fair, and were not noticed to be smaller than usual. These boats work the East Coast off-shore waters from County Wexford to County Down and do not fish within territorial limits. The want of safe anchorage at Ringsend is very severely felt. On return from the week's fishing the boats are in certain winds, almost without any protection. From eight to fourteen large steam trawlers from South Shields, Milford, Liverpool, and Douglas, were observed working off this coast during the year. Some of their fish was landed locally; the balance in English ports. No disputes occurred between the fishermen in the district.

From Wicklow, Arklow, and Courtown, eighteen boats, ninety-eight men, and two boys worked, generally in territorial waters, during part of the year. Four of the boats were between ten and twenty tons measurement, and fourteen under ten tons. They fitted out also for other classes of fishing. The foregoing eighteen boats landed and sold their fish locally. The take showed a falling off. The different kinds however were of a fair size. There were no disputes among the fishermen. The bar at Courtown is a hindrance to boats getting in and out.

Thirteen sailing boats (eleven under ten tons and two between ten and twenty tons), and manned by forty-five men, trawled out of Wexford, throughout the year. Their take showed a falling off in quantity; and the soles and plaice were much smaller than last

* Since approved of.

year. It was landed and sold locally. Trawling took place here in territorial waters. From one to five steam trawlers were occasionally observed off Ballyteige Bay at a distance of from six to ten miles. The ports from which the vessels hailed are not known. Some of the local boats also fish long lines in winter.

Dunmore is an important trawling station, there being seven boats (six of them between thirty and forty tons, and one over forty tons), and twenty-five men and two boys, engaged in the industry. They follow it throughout the year along the coast outside the territorial limit. The take showed a falling off in quantity so far as plaice and hake were concerned. It was landed and sold in Dunmore East. A great number of steam trawlers were observed at different times of the year.

In Waterford Harbour thirty-six boats (thirty-five of them under ten tons measurement), with 112 men and eight boys, trawled after the close of the salmon season until December. Their take was landed locally, and sold in Waterford. The fish were scarce in the river, but the sizes were fair.

Off Helvick Head, both inside and outside the territorial limit, about fourteen large steam trawlers worked during February and March. The average measurement appeared to be about 100 tons. The ports from which they hailed are not known.

Ten small vessels (four and a half to nine tons), with twenty men, worked throughout the year inside Cork Harbour, from East Ferry. The weather during most of the year was not of a character suitable to their work, and consequently their take was below the average. It was landed in Queenstown and sent by train to Cork market for sale. The plaice and sole were smaller in size than formerly, but the sizes of the other fish were fair, having regard to the ordinary dimensions of the different kinds. There were not any local disputes with the trawlers.

At Baltimore there were two sailing trawlers (nineteen and thirty tons respectively), worked by ten men during January, February, August, and December, about six miles off the coast. They fitted out for the mackerel fishing in the season. Their capture is reported as having been an average one, and the different kinds of fish were of a fair size. It was landed at Baltimore, and sent to England for sale.

From Schull two sailing boats (twenty and twenty-five tons), with eight men, trawled in the bays and channels between Sheep Head and Cape Clear, within territorial waters, from April to December. Their take was landed and sold at Schull. It showed a slight increase on that of last year. The sizes of the different kinds were fair. These boats fitted out for the mackerel fishing also.

A Manx sailing trawler fished in Dunmanus and Ballydevlin Bays this year.

From Bantry two steam trawlers work about Bantry Bay, and along the adjoining coasts, during part of the year. The steamers are of thirty-seven and thirty-five tons (gross) respectively. Eleven men are employed on them. They also fitted out for the spring

mackerel fishery. One of the steam trawlers is registered at Leith. Their general take was an average one, and the sizes were fair. It was landed in Bantry and Castletown, and was sold there and in Cork. There was trawling here within the three-mile limit—sometimes very close in shore—and this gave rise to some objection on the part of other fishermen.

From Laurence's Cove a five-ton boat, with three men, also worked in Bantry Bay, off and on from September to February. She also fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing. Her take by trawl was an average one. Part was sold locally, and part sent from Bantry to Manchester. The fish were of fair size. The trawling was within the three-mile limit.

In the Kenmare river two sailing boats (of twenty-five tons and fourteen tons respectively), manned by six men, worked from Rossmore Island to Cod Head, within the three-mile limit—one of them from May to September, and the other all the year. Their take was an average one, and the fish were of a fair size. It was landed locally, and sold in Dublin.

An Isle of Man trawler worked from Rossdohan to Cod Head in March last.

Dingle, after Dublin, is the most important trawling port. There are twenty-one sailing boats, one of eighteen tons, seventeen between twenty and thirty tons, one of thirty-five, one of thirty-six, and one of forty-one tons. Eighty-four men are employed in them. They work in Dingle, Ballinskelligs, and other bays, and around that part of the coast, both inside and outside the three-mile limit. They also worked Smerwick Harbour for the first time, which gave rise to some objection. Two of them fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing as well, and eight for the autumn herring season. The others trawled throughout the year. Their take was an average one in quantity and size. It was generally landed locally and sold in Dublin and in inland towns.

In the Shannon estuary a steam yacht of about sixty tons trawled in August and September last. She brought her fish to Limerick for sale.

On the northern side of the estuary of the Shannon from Cappagh two sailing boats, of under ten tons each, were worked occasionally by six men during the winter months, between Kilredane and Scatterry Island. The quantity taken was below the average, but the sizes did not show a diminution. The fish was sent to Limerick by river steamer and sold there. One of these sailing boats fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing.

From Galway twelve sailing craft worked about the bay, manned by forty-six men and fourteen boys. Six of them were between forty and fifty tons measurement; four between thirty and forty tons; and two between twenty and thirty tons. They worked all the year at trawling. The take was landed at Galway and sent by rail to Dublin market. It was an average one as to size. It is stated that the quantity of fish in Galway Bay showed an increase.

A sailing boat of over twenty-eight tons, with five men, started trawling this year from Greatman's Bay. She had been at the spring mackerel fishing. She appears to be doing well at trawling. Her fish was landed at Galway, and sent to Dublin.

A few steam trawlers (about eighty tons each) were observed outside the Aran Islands during the winter and early spring months.

Three sailing boats, hailing from Murrisk (two of thirteen and one of seventeen tons), and twelve men, trawled between Clare Island and Inishgort (occasionally in territorial waters), from March onwards, but were much interfered with by the rough weather. Their take was sold locally. At intervals in calm weather these boats were engaged in other fishing.

In Blacksod Bay nine steam trawlers, from ports in Great Britain fished during the month of April. One of them trawled for a few hours in June. They did not land their fish in Ireland.

Four small sailing craft, of from three to eight tons measurement, with eleven men and two boys, trawled off Mullaghmore, Bundoran, Kildoney, and Streedagh, from June to September. Their capture, which was sold in Mullaghmore, was an average one, and the different kinds of fish were of a fair size.

In Donegal Bay four small sailing boats (three under ten tons, and one between ten and twenty tons), with eleven men, trawled from May to October. The quantity taken was about the average, but the size of the plaice was much smaller than formerly. The capture was sold in Dublin and Liverpool. Six Hull steam trawlers fished in the Bay in August and September. They carried their fish to Milford Haven and Hull. The quality of their take was very good.

In Lough Swilly four sailing boats (twelve and thirteen tons), with twelve men, trawled throughout the year. The take was an average one in all respects. Part of it was landed and sold in Buncrana, and the remainder despatched thence by train for sale in Londonderry, Dublin, Belfast and Liverpool.

From Larne Harbour, two small boats of three tons each were worked by four men in the Lough, occasionally between October and December. They also fish with long lines for cod and ling at times during the remainder of the year. When fishing is not sufficiently remunerative they engage in other occupations. Their take was rather below the average. It was landed and sold locally. The sizes were fair.

From Carrickfergus, twelve sailing boats (average five tons each), with thirty-six men, trawled in Belfast Lough and along the Antrim coast, between April and December. They fitted out also for oyster fishing. Their take was about the average. It was landed locally, and sent to Liverpool for sale. The sizes of the different kinds of fish did not show any decline.

Off the County Down Coast, from Rockport to Kinnegar, a sailing boat of twelve tons, worked by three men, trawled between September and April. The take showed an increase in flat fish.

It was landed locally. Part of it was sold in Holywood, and the remainder in Liverpool (by train to Belfast—thence by steamer). The sizes were fair.

Off Bangor and neighbourhood (Co. Down) eighteen small sailing craft (all under ten tons) were worked by thirty-nine men during part of the year. They fitted out as pleasure boats during summer, and also dredged for mussels. Their take was an average one in quantity, but the plaice were smaller in size. It was landed and partly sold locally, the remainder being sent by train to Belfast for sale. Trawling took place in this neighbourhood within territorial waters.

In Ballyhalbert Bay four sailing boats (fourteen, eighteen, twenty-five, and twenty-six tons respectively) gave employment to thirty men, who trawled there during part of the year. They fitted out for other fishing at other times. Their capture was sent for sale, by car and rail, to Belfast. It was an average one in quantity, and the sizes were fair.

Twelve sailing craft worked from Mackimmon along the County Down coast, from October to April. Five of them were under ten tons, six between ten and twenty tons, and one over twenty tons. Sixty men were employed in them. They fit out at other times for the herring fishery. Their take by trawl, which was landed locally, and sent to Liverpool and Belfast for sale, showed an increase in quantity, and the fish were of a fair size. The men suffer at Mackimmon from want of landing accommodation. In fine weather they land their fish in small boats on an open beach, but when the weather is any way bad, they must land it at either Ballyhalbert or Ardglass.

Illegal trawling was observed for a few nights in Dundalk Bay, which is closed against this mode of fishing.

From Clogher Head, two sailing boats of twenty-two and twenty-three tons respectively, worked by ten men, trawled from one to ten miles off land from July to September. The fish was landed at Clogher Head and sold in Drogheda, to which it was conveyed by car. The plaice showed a falling off in size.

Nine sailing boats (seventeen to nineteen tons on an average), and forty-nine men, trawled from Balbriggan. They did not follow any other class of fishing. Their take, which was landed locally, was an average one, and the sizes, although fair, showed a falling off in regard to plaice. The fish was sent for sale to Dublin by rail.

A Skerries boat (nineteen tons), with four men, trawled off this coast all the year. Her take was sold in the Dublin markets, to which it was sent by train. It showed a falling off in quantity, and the size of the plaice was smaller than usual.

OTTER TRAWLING.

Otter trawling (as distinguished from beam trawling) is carried on here and there around the Irish Coast in inshore waters. During 1894 about 715 men and a few boys were engaged in it, not exclusively, however. At times they followed different classes of fishing, or attended to other occupations on land. The numbers of boats were—25 first class, 182 second (including 1 steam yacht), and 42 third class.

This mode of fishing is mostly in favour about the mouth of and outside Lough Foyle, and eastward thence along the northern coast. From Moville and Greencastle 142 men worked sixty-three boats, from Portrush forty-three men worked eighteen boats, and from Port Ballintoy twenty-four men worked eight boats. Along the south coast, about Helvick Head and Youghal, ninety-eight men otter trawled in twenty boats during part of the year, while from Castletownsend and Union Hall 111 men worked at intervals in fourteen boats. A few boats fish with otter trawls in Clew Bay. In Donegal Bay forty-eight men and eighteen boats were engaged from May to October.

The following will indicate the extent of the industry in the various localities :—

In the River Liffey a second-class boat trawled occasionally.

One second-class boat with two men trawled from November to March over the Bannow Bar. It made about £4. The men pursue hand lining at other times. They have no other occupation.

Six second-class boats with sixteen men trawled more or less all the year in Fethard and Baginbun Bays. Each boat made about £30. Some of the young fishermen ship in merchant vessels during the winter months. Plots of ground require the attention of some men while not engaged in fishing.

Two second-class boats with seven men and one boy trawled in Waterford Harbour at times, and earned while at this work about 12s. a week for each boat. They also followed other kinds of fishing.

Eighteen second-class boats with eighty-eight men trawled along part of the south coast off Dungarvan during the year and earned about £6 a week each boat. The men were also engaged at times in trammel net and long-line fishing.

One first and one second-class boat with ten men from Youghal trawled between Ram Head and Capel Island and seaward, after the salmon fishing ended.

Bullycotton.—One first and three second-class boats and seventeen men worked from January till October. The men also pursued other kinds of fishing. Each boat earned about £50.

Six first-class boats with twenty-four men from Kinsale and Cork Harbour worked from April to December from entrance of Cork Harbour to Cape Clear. They do not pursue any other class of fishing. Each boat earned about £6 a week.

Two first-class boats with six men and two boys worked in Courtmacsherry Bay—one of them generally throughout the year and the other fitted for the spring mackerel fishery. At other times some of the men are on the Naval Reserve Drill, and others in yachts.

Union Hall.—Six first-class boats and fifty-four men trawled from September to March. The men also go mackerel fishing. When not fishing they work as labourers. Each boat earned about £50.

Castletownsend.—Seven first and one second-class boats, and fifty-seven men worked at intervals. The latter also pursued other kinds of fishing, and when not fishing, worked as labourers. The average take of each boat valued about £16.

Schull.—One second-class boat and four men trawled from October to March. The men also attended the Spring Mackerel fishery. The boat made about £3 per week at trawling.

Roundstone.—Six second-class boats and eighteen men worked principally in winter, and in fine weather. They pursued other kinds of fishing, and when not so engaged they were farming and kelp making.

Clifden.—Two second-class boats and six men trawled from October to March. They were also engaged in spillet fishing. When not fishing they were farming and kelp making.

Cleggan.—One steam yacht and two men worked from February to October off and on.

Rosmoney.—Five second-class boats, five third-class boats and thirty men trawled now and then from March on during year in Clew Bay. They also followed long-line, herring, and mackerel fishing. When not engaged fishing they farmed. Each boat earned from £35 to £45 at otter trawling.

Kilcummin.—Three third-class boats and six men worked from May to August, in Lacken, Killala and Rathfran Bays. Each boat earned about £20. They followed other kinds of fishing, and when not so engaged attended to their farms.

Ross.—One third-class boat and three men worked on a few occasions in June, July, and August, in Killala Bay. They made about £5 each boat. They also followed long-line fishing, and when not so engaged worked as labourers.

Enniserone.—Six second-class and thirteen third-class boats, with thirty-eight men, trawled from April to August in Killala and Lacken bays. They also followed other fishing.

Raghley.—One first, four second, and one third class boats and sixteen men worked from May to October. They attended the herring fishery during the season. When not fishing they worked on land, mended their nets, and made kelp. Each boat earned about £34 at trawling.

Mullaghmore.—Three second, four third-class boats, and eleven men, trawled from July to September off Mullaghmore. They followed other fishing, and when not so engaged farmed, repaired boats, gear and nets. Each boat earned about £10 at trawling.

Ballyshannon.—One second-class and five third-class boats, with twelve men, trawled from March to December off Ballyshannon Bar. They followed other kinds of fishing. At otter trawling each boat earned about £9.

Ball Hill.—Nine second, nine third-class boats, and forty-eight men, worked from May to October in Donegal Bay. Some of the men followed other kinds of fishing. They were also engaged farming.

Greencastle.—Seventeen second-class boats and thirty-four men trawled from March to June off Back Strand, Magilligan Point, and in Lough Foyle. They also followed line and salmon fishing when not trawling. Most of them farm when not fishing. Each boat earned about £10 at trawling.

Moville.—Fifty-six second-class boats and 108 men trawled nearly all year round inside Lough Foyle, and in fine weather between Magilligan Strand and Tun's Bank. The greater number of the men are solely engaged in fishing. They earned about £30 per boat at trawling.

Portrush.—One first-class boat, twenty-four second-class boats, and fifty-eight men, trawled from Lough Foyle to Curran Point from March to November. They were solely engaged in fishing, and earned about £40 per boat at trawling.

Port Ballintoy.—Eight second-class boats and twenty-four men trawled from August to October inclusive between Bengore Head and Sheep Island. They were solely engaged in fishing and earned about £40 per boat.

Cushendall.—Three second-class boats, one third-class boat, and nine men, worked during February and March and from August to October from Bay Chapel to Red Bay Pier. They also followed line fishing, and when not fishing farmed. They earned about £5 per boat at trawling.

Glenarm.—Two second-class boats and four men trawled during January, February, September, and October in Carnlough Bay. They also followed long-line, crab, and lobster fishing. When not fishing they were employed as pilots and manned pleasure boats during summer. Each boat earned about £10 at trawling.

Carrickfergus.—One second-class boat and three men trawled from April to December, inclusive, at entrance to Lough. They also followed beam trawling and dredging. They were solely engaged in fishing and earn about £4 per week.

LOBSTERS.

The Coastguard returns for the year 1894 are somewhat more favourable than those of the year 1893. It is of course not safe to rely on these figures as absolutely correct, and in some instances in both years allowance has to be made for lobsters which were not returned by the Coastguard in numbers but in weight. In both years also a number of lobsters which were actually captured off the Irish coast were not landed in Ireland, but were taken direct from the fishing boats by steamer to the English market. A comparison of the figures as given herein will, however, show that the various districts in both years present very similar proportions, the large takes being in almost every instance confined to the same localities in which they occurred in the previous year. The entire number of lobsters taken in 1894 was 1,041,000, as compared with 828,000 in 1893.

Taking in detail the various Coastguard returns commencing at Kingstown and travelling south we find the following results:—

Kingstown.—Numbers captured, 3,786, as against 7,557 in 1893. They were sold locally and in the Dublin markets, average price about 12s. a dozen.

Wicklow.—Numbers captured, 108, as against 414 in 1893; sold locally at average price of 12s. a dozen.

Wexford.—Numbers captured, 9,894, as against 6,466 in 1893. The majority of these were sent by steamer to Liverpool at a price of 8d. per pound alive and 4d. per pound dead.

Waterford.—Numbers captured, 14,049, as against 16,793 in 1893. These were sold chiefly in Waterford at an average price of between 8s. and 12s. per dozen.

Youghal.—Numbers captured, 5,646, as compared with 1,652 in 1893. These lobsters were taken from the boats every fortnight by a large smack which took them to the English market. Average price from 6d. to 1s. according to size.

Queenstown.—Numbers captured, 1,234, as compared with 3,006 in 1893. Most of the lobsters were sold locally at about 12s. per dozen.

Kinsale.—Numbers captured, 12,819, as compared with 11,994 in 1893. The Coastguard reports that large quantities are captured here by strange boats which visit the place for fishing and very seldom enter the harbour. These boats seem to take them chiefly to Queenstown and Baltimore. The average price of those sold at Kinsale was about 6s. 6d. per dozen.

Skibbereen.—The number captured was 62,507, as compared with 90,924 in 1893. These lobsters were chiefly sold at Baltimore or taken away by a lobster cutter. The price was about 6s. 6d. a dozen.

Castletown.—The number captured was 6,420, as compared with 4,345 in 1893. The majority of these lobsters were sent to England. The fishermen complain of the lobster fishing failing on part of the guards of this station, partially owing to English boats usually employed in taking them away having failed to supply the local fishermen with pots, and also that the price offered was not sufficient to recompense the people engaged for time and labour. The only people who fished were those who had a small supply of pots of their own making, and others who had some left from last season. The average price was 6s. to 7s. per dozen.

Valentia.—The numbers captured were 14,796, as compared with 11,466 in 1893. The lobsters were sold locally, and to the lobster smack for conveyance to Southampton. The average price was from 6s. to 8s. per dozen.

Dingle.—The numbers captured were 13,688, as compared with 28,500 in 1893. These lobsters were chiefly conveyed by rail to the Dublin market. The prices varied from 8s. per dozen to 15s. per dozen.

Ballyheigue.—The numbers captured were 1,440, as compared with 3,120 in 1893; they were sold in Tralee at about 6s. per dozen.

Seafeld.—The numbers captured were 2,395, as compared with 5,970 in 1893. The returns for 1894 are not perfect. The lobsters seem to have been mostly sold at Kilkee at a price of about 6s. per dozen.

(Up to the present the returns round the southern and western portion of the coast show a falling off in the number of lobsters captured as compared with 1893, but the returns from the northern and north-western stations show a steady and substantial increase.)

Galway.—The numbers captured were 115,920, as against 99,000 in 1893. Of these 36,000 were sent direct to the London markets, the remainder sold to persons buying for the other English markets; the average price was about 4s. per dozen.

Clifden.—The number captured was 332,560, as against 237,876 in 1893. The majority of these were sold to the lobster vessels (tank-boats) for the London and Dublin markets. These vessels take as many as 18,000 lobsters in a trip. The average price from 5s. to 6s. a dozen. Complaints were made by the fishermen of the lowness of the price.

Keel (Achill Island).—The numbers reported as captured were only 960 as against 3,840 in 1893, this return, however, only deals with lobsters captured by Clare Island boats. It is probable a much larger quantity were captured. The price was 6s. per dozen.

Belmullet.—The number captured was 78,000, as compared with 60,000 in 1893. These lobsters were caught by fishermen

from other places, the local fishermen not having the means for taking them. The price was from 3s. 6d. to 6s. per dozen.

Ballycastle.—The numbers captured were 4,520, as against 7,906 in 1893. These returns are, however, admittedly incomplete. The distance which has to be traversed before arriving at the train causes numbers of them to arrive dead in the market. The price averages from 4s. to 6s. per dozen. They are chiefly sent to the Dublin market.

Pullenvilla.—The numbers were 1,806, as against 2,224 in 1893. They were sent to the Dublin and London markets at an average price of from 7s. to 10s. per dozen.

Sligo.—The numbers captured were 13,205, as against 13,955 in 1893. They were sent to the Dublin market, and fetched a high price, as much as 30s. a dozen having been given, but the size was also exceptional—18 inches.

Killybegs.—The number captured was 84,026, as compared with 37,300 plus one ton weight of lobsters, in 1893. These were sent to the London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin markets at an average of from 6s. to 7s. per dozen.

Guidore.—The number captured was 68,208, as against 68,576 in 1893. These were sent to the Liverpool, London, and Manchester markets at the price of £3 15s. per 100 lobsters.

Rathmullen.—The number captured was 17,833, as against 14,246 in 1893. These were sent to the English markets at an average price of 8s. per dozen.

Moville.—The number captured was 50,350, as compared with 10,800 in 1893. These were sent to Liverpool and Glasgow at an average price of 8s. per dozen.

Ballycastle (County Antrim).—The number captured was 30,030, as against 15,116, plus 23 cwt. in 1893. These are chiefly shipped to Liverpool and London at a price of about 6s. to 7s. per dozen. The fishermen complain that large numbers of the fish die on account of the long distance they have to be taken before getting to the market. If there was a small steamer trading along the coast it would greatly benefit them by saving the fish being so much knocked about.

Carrickfergus.—The number taken was 7,990, as compared with 4,882, plus 8½ cwt. in 1893. They were sent to Belfast and Manchester, and sold at from 8d. to 10d. per lb.

Strangford.—The number captured was 13,502, as against 8,764 in 1893. They were sold in the Belfast and English markets; average price 8s. per dozen. Complaints were made by the fishermen of length of transit to market.

Donaghadee.—The numbers captured were 31,640, as against 18,780, plus 1 cwt. in 1893. They were sent to the Liverpool and Belfast markets at an average price of 6s. to 8s. per dozen.

Newcastle.—The numbers captured were 3,212, as against 7,525 in 1893; they were sold in Belfast and the English markets at from 6s. to 10s. per dozen. Those which were sold locally fetched a higher price.

Dundalk.—The numbers captured were 19,568, as against 8,860 in 1893. They were sold locally, and in the English markets at an average price of 8s. to 9s. per doz.

Malahide.—The numbers captured were 19,114, as against 15,719 in 1893. These were sold in the Dublin market at an average price of 7s. per dozen. The method of packing where the regular tank vessels were not available, as off the North-west Coast, seems to have been in boxes with seaweed and heather. In some of the remote districts complaints were made of the number of fish lost by reason of the long transit on cars. Suggestions were made as to supplying a coasting steamer to pick up the lobsters and bring them to market, but it seems probable this would not pay, except where very large takes were made. The average size of the lobsters taken was from 10 to 13 inches. In some cases a very large class of lobster, from 16 to 18 inches, were captured, but they seem to have been rare, and fetched exceptional prices. No complaints are made generally of destruction of undersized lobsters.

The number of men and boys engaged in the capture of lobsters was 3,726, as against 3,300 in 1893, but of course many of these were fishermen who fished for other fish, and many of them really farmers, who in the summer took to lobster fishing.

OYSTERS.

PUBLIC BEDS.

Commencing at Dublin and continuing in a southerly direction round the coast of Ireland, we find that the numbers of oysters (in hundreds) captured off the sections of the coast that correspond with the different divisions of coastguard are as follows. The divisions in which the capture was reported as "nil" are omitted.

- On the Wicklow guards 13,032 hundred were taken.
- On the Wexford guards 40,000 hundred were taken.
- On the Waterford guards 7,200 hundred were taken.
- On the Queenstown guards 10,100 hundred were taken.
- On the Skibbereen guards 1 hundred were taken.
- On the Valentia guards 15 hundred were taken.
- On the Ballyheigue guards 247 hundred were taken.
- On the Galway guards 3,692 hundred were taken.
- On the Clifden guards 977 hundred were taken.
- On the Moville guards 1,430 hundred were taken.
- On the Carrickfergus guards 156 hundred were taken.
- On the Donaghadee guards 136 hundred were taken.
- On the Strangford guards 12 hundred were taken.

The total number of oysters reported as taken from public beds in Ireland is about 77,000 hundreds.

These returns must of course only be taken as approximately correct.

The number of men and boats are as follows; as compared with the numbers of last year it will be seen they show a decided increase both as to men and boats:—

In this year 744 men and boys were engaged in the oyster fisheries as against 607 in 1893.

Four first class boats were engaged in these fisheries as against two in 1893.

One hundred and seventeen second class boats as against ninety-three in 1893.

Eighty-nine third class boats as against eighty-one in 1893.

As regards the state of the various beds as to stock and cleanliness—the following are the reports of the Coastguard:—

In the Wicklow guards.—The beds situated inside of Arklow Banks between Eunnereilly and Arklow Rock are clean, and the stock is reported fair. They are in the same condition as last year. Spatting has been observed during the season.

In the beds situated off Courtown Station and Rooney Point the stock is reported scarce, and the beds clean, but showing signs of decay. The spatting was moderate.

In the Wexford guards.—The beds situate S.E. of Rosslare Point are reported fairly well stocked and much cleaner than they were last year. They show signs of improving, but no spatting was observed.

In the Waterford guards.—The beds situate on the right side of the channel from the bar to Arthurstown Quay end show signs of decay. No spatting was observed. The state of the stock is reported very poor.

In the Queenstown guards.—On the beds situate off Browns Island the stock is reported scarce, the condition good and showing a little improvement.

On the beds situate between Red Bank, off Horse Head, and Carrigloe, the stock is reported poor—the state fairly clean, but showing signs of decay. Very little spatting took place.

In the Skibbereen guards.—The old bed which is in the River Hen is in a very bad state, the stock almost extinct. It shows signs of decay, and no spatting was observed.

On the Valentia guards.—The beds situate from Dinish Island to Kenmare are reported fairly clean and showing signs of improvement. Spatting was observed.

On the Ballyheigue guards.—The beds at Ballylongford are improving; those at Tarbert are not so good, not being so well worked. No spatting was observed.

On the Seafeld guards.—The beds situate between Kilcredane and Scatterry Island, also above Scatterry Island, Poulmasherry Bay, and Clonderlaw Bay, are in a bad state—no improvement visible—apparently decaying—no spatting observed.

In the Galway guards.—The oyster bed in Kinvarra harbour is reported to be well stocked, clean, and showing signs of improvement. Spatting took place.

The beds in Tyrone Bay close to Claren Bridge show signs of improvement, and a good deal of spatting was observed during the season. The centre of the bed is reported full of sea grass.

In the Clifden guard.—In Ballinakill Bay the beds are reported to be in a good condition as to stock and cleanliness. Spatting has been observed on them.

The beds near Lunishcany are reported to be very dirty, and silting, and generally in a state of decay. No spatting visible.

On the Moville guards.—The beds between Myroe and Longfield level, and near Redcastle, are reported to have a fair stock, and the cleanliness to be moderate, but they are not progressing. Spatting was observed.

On the Carrickfergus guards.—On the beds over Belfast Lough the oysters are scarce but the quality is good. The beds show signs of improvement. Spatting was observed.

On the Donaghadee guards.—There are no public beds, but a few oysters are found round the Lough; they are getting scarce and decreasing. No spatting observed.

On the Strangford guards.—Oysters are taken through the Lough in small numbers in different places. They are not so plentiful as formerly. No spatting observed.

The Coastguards do not report any case of capture of undersized oysters detected by them, but complaints have been made to the Inspectors of this practice on some of the Kerry beds, and they propose during the ensuing year to hold an enquiry into the matter, with a view to seeing what steps can be taken to put a stop to it.

PRIVATE BEDS.

From such of the reports as we have received from owners and lessees of private beds, we find that about 40,000 hundreds of oysters were planted around Ireland in 1894, and about half that number taken off. The following are the numbers of oysters according to counties—Cork: planted, 704,000; lifted, 50,000. Kerry: planted, 20,000; lifted, 45,000. Galway: planted, 353,000; lifted, 422,000. Mayo: planted, 65,500; lifted, 26,000. Sligo: planted, 2,270,000; lifted, 368,800. Louth: planted and lifted, 1,479,350.

Further particulars are given in Appendices No. 1, page 82, and No. 12, page 130.

CRABS.

The returns received from the Coastguards would seem to point to a falling off in the number of crabs captured around the Irish Coast, this being especially observable in the Southern and Western Coasts. In this large district, as appears from several of the returns, a market for crabs is practically non-existent;

those caught by the fishermen when fishing for lobsters are used as bait, sometimes as food for the families of the local fishermen, and more often thrown into the sea as useless. Considering the facilities offered by the various new railroads in this district, the proof of the valuable nature of the crab fishery on the North, North-west, and North-east Coasts, it is much to be regretted that this valuable fishery is neglected as it is.

Taking the coast line, as divided by provinces, we find in Connaught the largest number of crabs are taken, viz.:—336,000; these, however, come entirely from the Clifden Coastguard division, where the Coastguard reports:—

"Crabs are very numerous in all parts of the guards; the lobster fishermen inform me that they capture from six to eight thousand in each boat; as they cannot get sale for them a part is used for bait, the remainder thrown away."

The next province in number is Ulster—308,000 crabs.

The Guidore Coastguard division is responsible for nearly 100,000 of these, and the Ballycastle Coastguard division for about the same number.

In the province of Leinster the number taken was 155,000, of which no less than 141,000 were captured in the neighbourhood of Skerries, in the Malahide Division.

The province of Munster, with its great extent of sea coast extending from Waterford to Ballyvaughan, has the very disappointing total of 41,000.

The total number of crabs returned as taken during the year 1894 for all Ireland is 840,000 crabs, showing a decrease on the number returned last year of about 160,000. Although these returns are by no means an accurate representation of the entire capture, they are valuable as a comparison with the figures presented from the same sources of information last year.

Taking a general view of the coast, anything like a trade in crabs may be said to be non-existent on the immense line of coast from Dublin southwards, and all round the southern and western coasts until Guidore is reached. With regard to prices, in comparing those districts in which large captures are reported (which alone afford a real criterion of market value) we find that those captured near Skerries, which were chiefly disposed of in the Dublin Market, fetched an average price of 1½d. per crab.

The price obtained at Guidore, where the fish were sent to the English Markets (Liverpool, London, and Manchester), was at the same rate. This may be taken to be the average price of crabs when supplied to any of the large markets.

MUSSELS.

We estimate that the weight of the mussels taken this year was about 7,000 tons, that the value thereof was about £5,000, and that between 600 and 700 people were engaged picking them during part of the year. Most of the mussels were exported to England and Scotland. The following details,

although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in different localities.

The following are the local details:—

About 56 tons of mussels were gathered in Wexford Harbour for export by steamer to Bristol and Liverpool. They fetched from £1 18s. to £2 17s. a ton—in all about £133. Fourteen persons gathered them between September and the end of April.

At Arthurstown (Co. Wexford), 30 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Bristol. They fetched about £3 per ton—in all about £90. Twenty-six persons gathered them between September and March.

At Knockadoon (Co. Cork), about 25 cwts. were gathered by about forty people in August and September. They were all used as bait by the local fishermen.

At Cromane Point, 225 tons were gathered and exported to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. They fetched 17s. 9d. per ton, which would amount to £200 in all. They were gathered by about sixty persons in January, February, March, October, and November.

From Derkmore (Co. Sligo), 68 tons were sent by cart and steamer to London and Liverpool. They fetched £3 per ton, which would amount in all to £204. Thirty persons gathered them from September to March.

From Ball Hill (Co. Donegal), about 20 tons were sent to Liverpool and Manchester. They fetched £2 per ton, which would produce the amount of £40 in all. About eighteen people were engaged gathering them from October to December.

At Moville, Lough Foyle, over 200 tons were gathered, part of which was exported to Glasgow at 10s. per ton. They were sent by the Scotch steamers from Londonderry. Large quantities are used by the local fishermen for baiting their lines. Eighteen boats, with three or four men in each, were engaged gathering them as they were required throughout the year.

At Carrickfergus, on Belfast Lough, 200 tons were gathered and exported to Scotland, by steamers from Belfast. They fetched 10s. per ton, which would amount to £100 in all, and were gathered by thirty persons from November to June.

At Whitehouse, on the north shore of the Lough, about 100 tons per week were dredged from January to June (both inclusive) and in September and October, and were exported to Glasgow at 10s. per ton. The total quantity exported would, therefore, be about 3,400 tons, and the amount realized about £1,700. About ninety people were employed dredging them on the bank at the north side of the new channel. Although dredged off Whitehouse, none of those exported were landed at that place, but in addition to the 3,400 tons exported, about 9 tons were gathered by hand by about forty persons at Whitehouse, where they were sold locally at 1d. per quart, or about £3 per ton. This would amount to about £27 for those locally sold.

At Bangor, also on Belfast Lough, ten boats, and twenty-two men, were engaged dredging them from September to May. Each boat took about 5 tons per week, which would amount to a total

of 1,950 tons. They were all exported to Glasgow, by steamers from Belfast at 10s. per ton, which would amount to £975 for the whole.

In Strangford Lough some of the local fishermen took a small quantity for bait for hand lines. It is stated that there are plenty of mussels in the Lough, but no sale for them.

From the neighbourhood of Omeath (Carlingford Lough), about 400 tons were taken; 300 tons of these were sent to Belfast, Liverpool, and Manchester. The price was 2s. per cwt. The remainder was sold locally at 2s. 6d. per cwt. The entire proceeds would be about £850. The mussels were gathered throughout the year by about forty men and about 130 women and children. The mussels were not so plentiful at this place in 1894 as in the previous year, and they were also smaller in size.

From Dundalk Bay, about 200 bags, containing 1 cwt. each, were exported to Liverpool and Manchester. The price was 3s. 6d. per bag—in all about £35. The mussels were gathered by about twelve people in January, February, March, April, September, and October.

From Mouth of Boyne, about 26 tons per week were exported to Liverpool and Manchester, from 1st September until about middle of February, by the Drogheda steam boats. This would amount to about 62½ tons in all. The price was £2 a ton, and the total amount realized would thus be £1,248. About twenty-six men, besides fifty or sixty women and girls, were employed gathering the mussels and putting them in bags.

COCKLES.

The numbers of persons who are returned by the Coastguard as finding employment picking cockles is not so great as last year. Then it was 500, while in 1894 only 371 persons were so employed. From the nature of the occupation, however, too much reliance cannot be placed on these figures. Many of those so employed are only occupied in cockle picking during a few weeks, while many others who sometimes do so are reported by the Coastguards as not included in these returns.

The amount of money realized by their sale is almost impossible to calculate—as the majority of cockles picked are consumed locally—very small quantities being exported.

The following are the local details on the several Coastguard stations where they are gathered:—

At Malahide about 1,000 gallons were gathered, the price fetched in the local market was 8d. per gallon.

From Dundalk about 210 gallons were exported to Manchester, 70 gallons being consumed locally, the price for both classes being 6d. per gallon. At Dunany Point near Dundalk some 30 gallons were gathered for the local market.

At Strangford a few boys and women gathered cockles, but did not make a living out of them. None were exported.

At Carrickfergus 12,000 gallons were gathered, part of which was exported to Glasgow.

From Moville about 900 gallons were sent to Londonderry, Belfast, and Limavady, at about 2*d.* per gallon.

At Ballycastle (Mayo) about 12,800 gallons were gathered and sold locally at 3*d.* to 4*d.* per gallon.

At Belmullet the Coastguard report that cockles are very plentiful from the end of March to the end of July, but they are not gathered either for export or local sale.

At Ballyheigue about 500 gallons were gathered and sold locally.

At Dingle the Coastguard report that the poorer class of farmers and labourers gather them, and hawk them through the neighbouring villages. The price obtained was, uncooked, 2*d.* to 4*d.* per gallon, but cooked and clear of shell 3*d.* per pint. No regular fisherman follows this occupation, and no estimate can be formed of the amount taken.

At Valentia and Cromane Point about 140 gallons were gathered, and some of them were sent to Limerick.

At Waterford 4,040 gallons were gathered for local sale.

At Wexford about 400 gallons were gathered, all for local sale. At Bannow 420 gallons were gathered for local sale.

At Clontarf 19,000 gallons were gathered for local sale at an average price of 8*d.* per gallon. At Ringsend 1,120 gallons for local sale at the same price.

PERIWINKLES.

We estimate that the weight of periwinkles taken this year was somewhere about 1,500 tons—that the value thereof was about £4,500—and that over 3,500 persons were engaged gathering them. They were mostly exported. The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in different localities:—

At Bannow.—20 tons were gathered and exported to Bristol. They fetched about £1 12*s.* per ton, and were gathered by fourteen persons from April to September.

At Arthurstown.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Bristol. They fetched about £3 6*s.* per ton, and were gathered by twelve persons from September to April.

At Bonmahon.—About 76 tons were gathered and sent by carts to Dungarvan for export to Liverpool. They fetched about £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about eighteen persons, principally from December to April.

At Dungarvan.—About 37½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched £3 4*s.* per ton, and were gathered by five or six people throughout the year.

At Knockadoon.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to English markets, *via* Youghal and Cork. They fetched 8*d.*, 9*d.*, and 10*d.* per gal. (10 lbs.), and were gathered by about twenty people from September to the end of the year.

At Ballycotton.—9 tons were gathered and exported to London and Birmingham. They fetched £2 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about eighteen people in August, September, and October.

At Ballycroneen.—About 27 cwts. were gathered by six persons from June to September, and sold locally, at about 6*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

At East Ferry.—20 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by forty persons throughout the whole year, except June and July.

At Crosshaven.—About 15 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons throughout the year, except during July and August.

At Robert's Cove.—About 4 tons were gathered and exported to London *via* Cork. They were sold for £2 12*s.* per ton. They were gathered by six women from August to October.

At Old Head.—3½ tons were gathered and sent by carts to Kinsale, whence they were exported to England. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by ten persons in February, March, and October.

At Courtmacsherry.—10 tons 16 cwts. were gathered and exported to London *via* Milford. They fetched £2 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons, mostly women, throughout the year, except from May to August.

At Barry's Cove.—20 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £4 per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons from April to September.

At Mill Cove.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £3 to £4 per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons in April, May, June, September, and October.

At Baltimore.—4½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by sixty persons in January, February, March, November, and December.

At Laurence Cove.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 18*s.* to £3 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about fourteen persons in January, February, March, October, November, and December.

At Castletown.—21 tons 16 cwts. were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £4 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by twenty persons in February, March, and November.

At Ballycrovane.—70 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about sixty persons in January, February, March, April, November, and December.

At Lackeen Point.—About 3 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £2 6s. 8d. per ton, and were gathered by about forty-five persons from March to October.

At Waterville.—About 130 sacks were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about 7s. per bag, and were gathered by about twenty persons from September to March.

At Kells.—About 2½ tons were gathered and exported to London, *via* Cork and Bristol. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons in January, and from September to December.

At Cromane Point.—10 tons 4 cwts. were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £2 6s. 8d. per ton, and were gathered by about one hundred persons in January, February, March, November, and December.

At Minard.—About 3 tons were gathered, 2 of which were exported to London and 1 ton sold locally. Those exported fetched from £4 to £5 per ton, and those sold locally from 2s. to 2s. 8d. per cwt. They were gathered by two families, comprising eight persons, in February, March, October, and November.

At Dingle.—About 20 tons were gathered and exported to England. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from January to April, and from September to December.

At Fenit.—50 tons were gathered and exported to England. They fetched about £3 6s. 8d. per ton, and were gathered by about sixty persons from January to April, and from September to December.

At Cashen River.—Although plentiful at this place none were gathered during the year.

At Tarbert.—About 2½ tons were gathered and exported to England. They fetched about £2 13s. per ton, and were gathered by about forty-five persons, chiefly from January to April and from September to December.

At Cappa.—About 250 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about 125 families from January to April, and from October to December.

At Kilcredane.—About 4½ tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £4 13s. 4d. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty women from January to March, and from October to December.

At Ballyvaughan.—About 18 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £3 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about forty persons from April to September.

At North Arran Island.—About 1 ton was gathered and exported to England. It fetched about £7, and was gathered by three or four persons from August to October.

At Spiddal.—About 9 tons were gathered and carted to Galway, whence they were exported to London. They fetched about £3 per ton, and were gathered all the year round.

At Costello Bay.—About 95 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 6s. 8d. per ton, and were gathered by about 320 people all the year round.

At Roundstone.—80 tons were gathered and sent to London and Dublin. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about 300 people, mostly children, who were occasionally employed from January to March, and from September to December.

At Cleggan.—5½ tons were gathered and sent to Dublin. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by fifty-one children from October to May.

At Tully.—About 56 tons were gathered and principally exported to London—a small quantity being sent to Dublin. They fetched from £2 to £2 13s. per ton, and were gathered by 200 people—principally women and children—from October to March.

At Rosmoney.—About 90 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 6s. 8d. per ton, and were gathered by about 250 persons all through the year.

At Achilbeg.—About 90 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £1 6s. 8d. to £1 13s. 4d. per ton, and were gathered by about fifty women and boys from January to May, and from September to December.

At Bulls mouth.—About 85 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £4 per ton, and were gathered by about 300 persons throughout the year.

At Doohoma.—About 2½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £4 10s. per ton, and were gathered by twelve persons in March, April, and May.

At Blacksod Point, 8 tons were gathered and sent by hookers to Achill for transit to London. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by about forty women and children, principally during the summer months.

At Elly Bay.—About 30 tons were gathered and sent by boat to Achill, whence they were exported to London. They fetched £1 12s. per ton, and were gathered by 100 people from March to December inclusive.

At Belmullet, 80 tons were gathered, and sent by hookers to Westport, whence they were exported to London. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by about 140 people, principally during spring and summer.

At Belderig, County Mayo.—About 12 tons were gathered for

export. They fetched £2 8s. per ton, and were gathered by eighteen persons from December to March.

At Ross (Killala).—About 9 tons were gathered and sent to Ballina by cart, whence they were exported to England. They fetched about £2 2s. per ton, and were gathered by eight persons in August, September, and October.

At Pullocheny, 13 tons 7 cwt. were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £1 13s. 4d. per ton, and were gathered by about forty-five persons from January to April, and from September to December.

At Pullendiva, 44 tons were gathered and sent to Liverpool and Dublin. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by about forty-six persons from January to July, and from October to December.

At Derkmore, 24 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £1 16s. 8d. per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons from March to August.

At Rosses Point, 20 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £4 10s. per ton, and were gathered by thirty women and children from September to May.

At Raghley, 22½ tons were gathered and exported to Scotland. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from April to November.

At Tribane, 10 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £2 12s. per ton, and were gathered by about forty persons from January to March, and from October to December.

At Rutland.—About 11 tons were gathered and exported to London, Manchester, &c. They fetched £3 6s. 8d. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty-one persons in August, September, and October.

At Innisbofin, 4½ tons were gathered and exported to London and Glasgow. They fetched £3 10s. per ton, and were gathered by twenty people occasionally employed from February to October.

At Mulroy.—About 19 tons were gathered and exported to London, Liverpool, and Birmingham. They were gathered from April to December, and fetched £1 13s. 4d. per ton.

At Rathmullen.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to London, Liverpool, and Manchester. They fetched £2 5s. per ton, and were gathered by about eleven women and children from April to September.

At Moville.—About 15 tons were gathered and exported to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. They fetched £2 6s. 8d. per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons, including women and children, from February to May. —

At Whitehouse.—About 6 tons 6 cwt. were gathered, all of which, except 6 cwt. exported to Liverpool and Fleetwood, were sold locally. They fetched about £3 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about forty people throughout the year.

At Marino.—About 8 cwt. were gathered and sold in Belfast. They fetched 4s. 8d. per cwt., and were gathered by about twelve persons in January and February, and from August to December.

At Bangor.—About 31 cwt. were gathered and sold locally. They fetched 4s. 8d. per cwt., and were gathered by nine women and six children in July, August, and September.

At Donaghadee.—About 21½ cwts. were gathered and exported to London. They fetched 5s. 7d. per cwt., and were gathered by a few boys, employed occasionally from September to May.

At Millisle.—About 6½ cwts. were gathered and sold locally. They fetched 4s. 10d. per cwt., and were gathered by about fifteen persons from June to September.

At Ballywalter.—About 15 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by twenty persons throughout the year, except during May, June, and July.

At Cloghy.—About 3½ tons were gathered and sent to Belfast. They fetched from £3 2s. to £3 18s. per ton, and were gathered by about thirteen persons from January to May, and from August to December.

At Tara.—About 2¾ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Glasgow. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by about thirty-two persons throughout the year, except during August and September.

At Ardglass, 7 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 11s. per ton, and were gathered by twelve persons from October to April.

At Killough.—About 12 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £6 13s. per ton, and were gathered by about fifteen persons throughout the year, except during June, July, and August.

At Tyrella.—About 2 tons 2 cwts. were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £5 per ton, and were gathered by about eight persons from March to September.

At Annalong, 10 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by fifteen girls throughout the year, except during August.

At Leestones.—About 10 tons were gathered and sent to London and Belfast. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by fifteen women and girls from March to July.

At Omeath.—About 2 tons were gathered and sent to Manchester and Belfast. They fetched £4 13s. 4d. per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons, principally in March and April.

At Carlingford.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £3 to £4 per ton, and were gathered by six persons from November to May.

At Dunany Point.—About $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons were gathered and sold locally. They fetched 5s. per cwt., and were gathered by about thirteen persons, occasionally employed from February to July.

At Clogher Head.—About 20 cwts. were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched from 4s. to 6s. per cwt., and were gathered by two families, comprising about ten persons in all, from February to April.

At Balbriggan.—About 10 cwts. were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched 4s. per cwt., and were gathered by about twelve persons in September and October.

At Skerries, 3 tons were gathered from February to August, and sent to Dublin for export. They were gathered by about twelve persons, who received £2 per ton for them.

At Loughshinney.—About $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons were gathered and sent to Dublin. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons occasionally employed from March to June.

At Lambay Island, 6 cwts. were gathered in April and exported to Liverpool. They fetched 2s. per cwt.

SHRIMPS.

These fish are not captured as a rule round the Irish coast. The following are the only cases in which the coast-guard have reported that shrimps are taken :—

In the Ballycastle division, at the mouth of the Bann, some were taken, but not sold. They were used as bait for lines. Four persons are engaged in this fishing.

At Ballyshannon, shrimps are captured—about 2,700 quarts were taken. They were sold at an average price of 2s. per quart. Three persons are engaged in this fishing, which is carried on by loop nets in June, July, and August.

At Castletown, 120 boxes of shrimps were sent to market in Liverpool and London, weighing 2 cwt. each. The contract price paid per man per week by the buyers was 10s. Four persons were engaged in the fishing. The shrimps were captured in pots like lobster pots, during the summer months.

At Kinsale, 6 persons were engaged in the fishing for shrimps. Each took about 3 cwt. on an average. They were sold locally at an average price of 4d. per lb. They are captured with a shrimp trawl all the year round.

At East Ferry, in the Queenstown coast-guard division, about 2,000 lbs. of shrimps were taken and sold in Queenstown market at an average price of 8d. per lb. Four persons are engaged

in this fishing, which is carried on by hand net with pole at low spring tides from 1st July to 31st October.

At Crosshaven, about 31 cwt. of shrimps were taken and sold in Cork at an average price of 5*d.* per lb. Twenty-four persons are engaged in this fishing, which is carried on by shrimp trawls between May and November.

At Arthurstown, on the Waterford coastguard division, shrimps are reported to have been caught, but not for sale.

REPORTS OF DIVISIONAL OFFICERS OF COASTGUARD.

WICKLOW DIVISION.

The result of this year's fishing on the coast included in the Wicklow Division shows no improvement on last year's, with the exception of the herring fishing, which has been unusually good.

J. H. CORFE, Inspecting Commander.

WEXFORD DIVISION.

There has been a falling off in the fishing on the parts of the coast exposed to the easterly winds, but at stations not so exposed it has been quite up to the average.

Wexford.—A decrease in all fishings, except oysters, of which there is an increase, but the prices obtained are less than last year.

Rosslare and Ballygeary.—A continuation of easterly winds has considerably interfered with the fishing industry.

Carnsore.—Principal fishing, lobsters, which has been fairly successful.

Kilmore.—The fishing all round fairly good, lobsters and crabs have improved.

Bar of Lough and Bannow.—The fishing at these two places is solely for own consumption, excepting cockles, which are hawked round the neighbouring villages, and periwinkles, which are mostly exported to Bristol.

Curracloe.—No fishing of any kind this year.

Morris Castle.—The fishing along this part of the coast is a thing of the past; boats rotten and unseaworthy.

GEO. IZAT, Inspecting Commander.

WATERFORD DIVISION.

Having only recently joined this division I have no remarks to offer, except as to the harbour for fishing boats at Fethard. This harbour is only available at half tide, being quite dry at low water. I think if better accommodation for the boats was provided, a better class of boat would be used on the local fisheries.

A. BLENNERHASSETT, Inspecting Commander.

QUEENSTOWN DIVISION.

The guards of this division from Garryvoe to Roche's Point, and from Weaver's Point to Minane river (25 miles in all), front the open sea. Those between Roche's Point and Weaver's Point, including most of the Roche's Point and Crosshaven guard and all the East Ferry guards, besides a considerable length of unguarded coast (49 miles in all), front unto Queenstown harbour, and most of the boats mentioned in the Roche's Point, East Ferry, and Crosshaven reports confine themselves chiefly to harbour fishing.

There is a decrease in the number of boats, chiefly in those of second class, and also in the number of men fishing in second class boats. The small amount of fishing carried on from Gyleen on Poor Head guard, chiefly by naval pensioners, seems to be anguishing.

The Scotch boats noticed in last year's report did not return here for fishing purposes this year, though a few were seen going to the westward, and later returning.

Mackerel have been plentiful this summer, especially in September, in which month they came close in shore and were taken in large numbers by boatmen and pleasure seekers right up the harbour, as high as Queenstown and East Ferry.

There was a fair take of herring and sprats, but only about one-half the usual number of lobsters were taken at Ballycotton.

ROBERT H. ARCHER, Inspecting Commander.

KINSALE DIVISION.

Herrings very plentiful, but prices low. Cod, Ling, and Haddock, fair.

Mackerel spring fishing an improvement on the previous year. Plenty of fish, prices low.

Mackerel autumn fishing, not much done. Hake, fairly good, money value about £4,000.

Whiting and sprats scarce.

A fair year on the whole.

RONALD HALL, Inspecting Commander.

SKIBBEREEN DIVISION.

The fishing off these guards has this year been disappointing. During the spring large quantities of mackerel were off the coast, few but local boats, however, fishing from ports in this division, the Manx and English boats being as a rule further west, where most fish were taken last year.

The system of fishing from ports where fish were most abundant the year previous is I think an error: the locality of the fish off the south and western portions of Ireland being very largely determined by the prevailing winds and weather

during the latter part of March and April; if hard east winds, fish go to leeward of the land, or to the west if mild or only light easterly or westerly winds, they are generally to be found off Kinsale and the southern ports in larger quantities than elsewhere.

The autumn fishing was bad, fish being rather hard to find, or else too close to the land.

The want of proper curing sheds and accommodation was as usual severely felt.

Hake and common fish have been taken in fair quantities, but fine fish have been scarce.

H. WARREN, Inspecting Lieutenant.

CASTLETOWN DIVISION.

The spring mackerel fishing commenced in this locality the 28th of March and ended the 18th of June, owing to buyers having previously all left for Kinsale and Baltimore.

The number of vessels employed during the season were 89 Irish, 55 French, 64 Manx, and 8 Scotch and English.

The fish caught by those vessels were transhipped to Milford and Fleetwood by steamers, iced in boxes, with the exception of French vessels whose fish were taken to France. The season was a fair one considering the number of vessels attending.

During the autumn mackerel fishing large numbers have been taken on the guards of Ballydonegan and Ballycrovane; other parts of the coast did but little. At Ballydonegan guards there are some new curing stations started. No serious damage occurred during the spring and autumn fishing.

From all returns I find the fishermen are very orderly, except in a few cases.

WM. ALLEN, Divisional Officer.

DINGLE DIVISION.

Minard.—Very few mackerel or fish of any kind captured off the guards of this station, the present year being rather above the average of 1893.

Dingle.—Trawlers did very well this year. The quantity of the various kinds of fish captured being rather above the average of previous years.

Canoes with long lines caught large quantities of cod, hake, ling, conger, haddock, whiting, &c.

If the pier at Dingle was extended about 100 yards into deeper water, the large boats engaged in mackerel fishing, who at present sell the fish at Ventry and Smerwick, would bring it to Dingle, where a much better price would be obtained, being near a railway.

Ventry.—The spring and autumn mackerel and herring fishing was very much below the average of last year, both in quantity and quality.

Smerwick and Brandon—Very large quantities of mackerel were caught during the year, the autumn fishing being the best for many years.

Cod, ling, hake, conger, haddock, &c., were caught in large quantities during the year by the long line fishermen.

JAMES DONOVAN, Divisional Officer.

BALLYHEIGUE DIVISION.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to report for your information as regards the fishing of this portion of the coast. The general fishing has been of a nominal character this year. Shoals of herrings and mackerel have been observed in Ballyheigue Bay, but there are no proper boats, owing to there being no place of shelter. A pier would be a great benefit for shelter of fishing boats in Ballyheigue Bay.

EDWARD JOENS, Divisional Officer.

SEAFIELD DIVISION.

Large quantities of mackerel, and very fine ones, were caught in Seafeld neighbourhood, bought from the fishermen by buyers at 4d. per doz. for the Limerick market, and sent away from Kilmurry and Quilty stations. I am informed the buyers made scarcely 2d. per doz. profit.

RICHARD POLWHELE, Lieutenant, Divisional Officer.

GALWAY DIVISION.

It has been represented to me, on behalf of the fishermen, that great help would be given if a light of some description could be placed on Spiddal pier.

At present on dark nights during thick weather, they have to remain outside till daylight, owing to the dangerous approaches to the pier, which is the only shelter provided for them.

G. A. SMITH, Divisional Officer.

KEEL DIVISION.

In forwarding the fishery returns of this division for the year 1894, I most respectfully beg to report that large quantities of herring have been observed off Dooagh and Keel, from July up to the middle of October; the fish caught were of a very fine large quality, but very few men being left at home to catch them, nearly all being away in England harvesting.

Their boats and nets appear to me totally inadequate for the herring fishing. The fishermen appear very orderly.

C. H. SMITH, Divisional Officer.

BELMULLET DIVISION.

The numbers of vessels, men, and boys are practically the same as last year, except that a few are returned from Blacksod Point as being solely engaged, whereas none were then so returned.

The Stations worked under the Congested District Board have cured as follows :—

—	Cod.	Ling.	Glasson.	Mackerel.
Muingereena,	3,694	202	20	3 Barrels.
Inver,	1,876	15	3,207	—
S. Inishkea,	664	13	103	—

Besides this, about 5,000 cod, ling, and glasson, 12,000 herrings, 19,000 pollock, and 500 haddock have been cured by the fishermen at their homes, and sold and consumed locally.

There are no first or second class boats in the division.

I have the honour to refer you to my report of last year ; especially with reference to the lobster fishing and general industry.

The take of lobsters this year has been good, and the remarks I formerly made on the subject still apply.

There is no change in the general state of the fishing industry in the division. Another year's experience confirms the opinion which I then expressed, that the place is admirably adapted by nature to be the centre of a large industry, but that railway communication to Belmullet is required to develop it.

J. NETHERY HILL, Lieutenant, Divisional Officer.

BALLYCASTLE (KILLALA) DIVISION.

There is not in this district much fishing as an industry, I believe on account of want of harbours or places of refuge in bad weather, and also the difficulty of transport to any large town or curing station.

Belderrig.—The best place for fishing purposes in this division. A pier built here would do much to encourage the fishermen of the place, and would make a decent harbour.

Ballycastle.—The breakwater here if extended another fifty yards, and forming an elbow, would be great protection to the boats landing fish or hauling up. The Bay being open and exposed a sea very soon gets up, and fishermen do not go out unless in fairly good weather.

Kilcummin.—A boat-slip here would be very useful, to enable the boats in bad weather being run up in safety, as the landing at present is on large stones, and in any sea damage to the boats is certain. This slip has been, I believe, petitioned for previously.

Ross.—A pier at Portavada would be of great benefit to the fishermen in bad weather.

W. J. H. AUTON, Lieutenant, Divisional Officer.

SLIGO DIVISION.

I have little to add to previous reports. The different kinds of fisheries have been fairly good all round. Salmon (net fishing) poor at beginning of season, very good in the middle, i.e. June and July, then fell off again.

Mackerel were not here in any great numbers.

Autumn herrings taken in considerable numbers.

Congested Districts Board have been round this coast looking for suitable curing places. They have left some barrels at Raghly in case of a heavy catch, but, I believe, do not propose to set up a regular curing place in this division.

FRANCIS SPRING RICE, Lieutenant.

KILLYBEGS DIVISION.

The fishing industry in the waters of this division has been less this year than during 1893, principally owing to the general failure of the herring fishing at Donegal, and of herring and mackerel at Teelin, also owing to the absence of cod and ling at the latter place in the autumn, though in the spring good takes were made.

The remarkable feature in this year's fishing was the presence of twenty first class vessels from the Isle of Man, and of five similar vessels belonging to Arklow, who engaged in drift net fishing. Their success was fairly good.

A breakwater pier at Portnoo would do good, as fish from the Rosses and locality could be landed there for the railway at Glenties, but as it would have to be solidly constructed to withstand the force of the sea, the subject might require grave consideration as to whether the money would be well spent in such an undertaking on the chance of developing the fishing industry.

R. HUGHES, Lieutenant and Divisional Officer.

GUIDORE DIVISION.

There has been several large schools of fish seen along the coast this summer, and herring during October close into the shore, and large quantities of dog-fish following them which cut up the fishermen's nets. Cod, haddock, bream, whiting, and glasson—fair quantities have been caught.

JAMES W. BRIDLE, Divisional Officer.

RATHMULLEN DIVISION.

The Congested Districts Board have established a curing station on Tory Island this year in addition to the one at Downing's Bay started in 1893. They supply a long-needed want in this part of Ireland.

Ling, cod, glasson, and braize were mostly cured at the Tory curing station, and ling and herring at the Downing's Bay Pier station.

The site for a boat slip at Maharoarty for the Tory fishermen to land at, has been looked at and inquired about, so perhaps in time this may be made.

It has been a fair average season, favoured by a long spell of good weather in the summer.

More lobsters than usual have been taken in Lough Swilly.

CHAS. G. PRATER, Lieutenant and Divisional Officer.

MOVILLE DIVISION.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the progress of the fisheries in this district has not been so good as the last year, and the following reasons have been put forward by the fishermen themselves to account for it:—

1. The oyster fishery is accounted for by the continuation of discharge of dredger in South Channel.

2. The long line fishing by the general bad weather during the last month, as the boats cannot trust themselves outside into the deep water to fish.

3. The quantity of herring in the lough were not so large as the preceding year, and the weather also debarred the fishermen from working at them, as would have been done with finer weather.

4. The otter trawl fishing was fairly good in the early part of the year.

HENRY GEORGE MANNS, Chief Officer.

BALLYCASTLE (ANTRIM) DIVISION.

The usual methods of fishing off this coast are by hand and long lines, and nets.

Some trawlers off Portrush and Port Stewart, during the summer months.

The lobster fishing has improved during the season, while the crabs have fallen off, also the black and white pollock (the most numerous fish caught along these guards) have greatly fallen off.

The want of a boat harbour is very detrimental to the fishing industry at this port.

H. M'A. CUTFIELD, Divisional Officer.

STRANGFORD DIVISION.

I have nothing particular to add to my report of last year.

The conveyance of fish to a market is the great drawback on all the guards of this division. A railway through the Ards would open up the fishing industry both on the inner shores of the lough and on the coast line from Ballyquinton Point to Millisle near Donaghadee.

Blockin were numerous again this year, and a few mackerel found their way up the lough. Off the bar of Lough Strangford and in Ballyhoman Bay, many mackerel were taken with the towing line and fly, chiefly by yachts and pleasure boats.

The Killard detachment guards are included in those of Strangford Station.

The fishermen are generally orderly.

On the Tara and Portaferry guards there are several unregistered boats which, I think, should be registered.

The returns from Gunn's Island Station shall be forwarded so soon as the statistics are collected.

J. T. McCULLEN,

Divisional Officer.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

There have been two accidents to fishing boats from this division during the year.

During March, off Kinsale, one first class boat was capsized when out fishing, due to a heavy squall; seven men and one boy were lost.

During 9th February, one second class boat was lost and six men drowned, during heavy weather.

The fishing in this division appears to have remained about the same as the last two years.

A good harbour at Newcastle would undoubtedly give a great impetus to the fishing industry on this coast, as such a large number of people visit this place in the summer and also many during the winter months for the golfing, that the fish at present caught during the summer is not sufficient even for the local supply. Newcastle is rapidly becoming a more important place, and a harbour which would admit first class fishing boats at all tides would be very valuable both for landing fish and for refuge, being about half way between Ardglass and Carlingford Lough, the only other ports of refuge at any tide.

THOMAS C. FENTON,

Divisional Officer.

SALMON FISHERIES.

General Observations.

From an examination of the reports received from the various Boards of Conservators of Salmon Fisheries in Ireland, it appears that, in the majority of the twenty-three districts, the capture of salmon and grilse, by means of nets, was greater than in 1893. The districts in which the capture was less are:—Dublin, Lismore, Galway, Ballina, and Ballycastle.

As regards white or sea trout captured by nets, &c., the reports are not so satisfactory, for we are informed that, with the exception of eight districts, viz., Dublin, Lismore, Cork, Skibbereen, Killarney, Connemara, Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Coleraine, and Drogheda, the capture was less than in 1893. In the Killarney district the take is reported to have been five times greater than what it was in the open season of 1893. In four districts, viz., Waterford, Bantry, Kenmare, and Limerick, however, there is at any time but a very small capture of white trout.

As regards angling, it is stated to have improved in twelve districts, viz., Wexford, Waterford ("much better"), Bantry, Killarney ("extremely good"), Limerick ("above the average"), Ballinakill, Bangor, Ballyshannon ("not so good for several years past"), Letterkenny, Londonderry, Coleraine, Ballycastle. On the other hand, it is reported that in Dublin, Lismore, Cork, Skibbereen, Kenmare, Ballina, Sligo ("bad"), Drogheda ("declined very much"), and Dundalk, the angling had fallen off, and was not so good as in the previous season.

It is, however, gratifying to be able to report that in every district in Ireland, with the exceptions of the Lismore district (which is less), Dundalk and Sligo (which remain about the same), the stock of breeding fish observed in the various rivers during the winter 1894-5 was considerably greater than in the corresponding period of 1893-4, and it is stated, in some districts, that the breeding fish were greater in number than for some years past.

We have again to refer to the practice of poisoning rivers in the South of Ireland by means of spurge (*Euphorbia Hibernica*), and by lime.

We also desire to repeat what we drew the attention of Your Excellency to in our Report for 1893, viz., the great injury done to the salmon fisheries in flax growing districts by the practice which prevails of allowing the water in which the flax has been steeped to flow into the rivers. It is regrettable that magistrates in many cases will not inflict substantial penalties for this offence, and appear to be most unwilling to convict.

We are happy to be able to report that, with the exception of the River Bush and a few cases in the River Shannon, no signs of disease have been observed.

The question of the artificial propagation of salmon is still occupying the attention of those interested in the improvement of the salmon fisheries, and it appears as if more hatcheries were likely to be started on improved lines after a time.

As regards the question of the construction or improvement of fish passes over natural or artificial obstructions in rivers frequented by salmon, we can only repeat what we have already stated in our previous Report. The law in this matter much requires amendment, as at present the proceedings necessary to compel the owner of a mill weir or dam to either erect a fish pass or to permit one to be erected, or to improve an existing pass, on the necessary funds being provided, are costly and unworkable.

From a return obtained by us it appears that the number of boxes (of 150 lbs. each) *exported* in 1894, to nine of the principal English markets was 61,112. Computing these at the average Liverpool price, £6 a box, or about 10*d.* per lb., the total value of the *exported* salmon to these markets would be £366,672. The average prices, however, in London and Birmingham markets were £10 12*s.* 6*d.* and £8 10*s.* a box respectively.

The quantity exported in 1894 to the nine markets referred to, exceeded by 8,602 boxes that sent in 1893. (See Appendix No. 15, page 142.)

Notwithstanding our exertions and the able co-operation we receive from the Fishmongers Company, the assistance of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police and Clerks of Boards of Conservators, a large trade is evidently carried on by the sale of poached salmon in the early part of the year. The sale of "frozen" and "foreign" salmon in the Close Season renders the enforcement of the latter more difficult.

SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

Public Inquiries.

During the year 1894, public inquiries were held at the following places, and were attended by large numbers of persons interested :—

No. 3, OR WATERFORD DISTRICT.

At Waterford, on the 4th December, 1894, to inquire into the state of the fisheries of the district, and the best means to be adopted for the regulation, improvement, or protection thereof.

At Clonmel, on the 7th December, 1894, to inquire into complaints made to us, that the fish pass at the weir at Ardfinnan,

near Clonmel, on the River Suir, had been altered; and further, that certain structural alterations had been made in the weir, thereby impeding the ascent of salmon, etc., etc.

At Dungarvan, on the 10th December, 1894, to inquire into applications made to us by the persons hereinafter named for exemptions from compliance with the requirements of the Statute 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, section 76.

Names and Addresses of Applicants for exemption.	River on which Mills situated.
Mr. Cornelius J. Sheehan, of Ballinamuck, Dungarvan	Colligan
Mrs. Catherine Williams, Killadangan, Dungarvan,	Do.

NO. 6², OR BANTRY DISTRICT.

At Bantry, on the 11th October, 1894, and at Glengarriff, on the 13th of same month, to inquire into the state of the fisheries in the Bantry District, and the best means to be adopted for the regulation, improvement, or protection thereof; and to make and ordain such by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations as should seem expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement of the said fisheries.

NO. 8, OR LIMERICK DISTRICT.

At Castleconnell, Killaloe, Banagher, and Athlone, on the 16th, 18th, 21st, and 24th July, 1894, respectively, to inquire into the legality of the fishing weirs in the River Shannon, situate at Castleconnell, Killaloe, Meelick, and Athlone, respectively.

NO. 11, OR BALLINA DISTRICT.

At Ballina, on the 7th April, 1894, in accordance with the following notice:—

MOY NAVIGATION—PROPOSED WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries have received from the Board of Trade Copy of a Draft Provisional Order, which has been applied for, under the General Pier and Harbour Acts, by the Moy Navigation Commissioners, for the construction and maintenance of Works for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Moy, &c., Section 5 of which is as follows:—

“The works authorised by this Order (hereinafter called ‘the authorised works’) comprise the following:—

- (1.) Training Banks on the western side of the bed of the River Moy, commencing at the south-western end of the existing

Training Bank, at a point 220 yards, or thereabouts, measured in a southerly direction from the south-eastern extremity of Illannamuck Island, and thence following the line of the existing portions of the Training Banks on the said western side and extending, in a northerly direction, to a point 420 yards, or thereabouts, southward of the south-eastern extremity of Bartragh Island, in the County of Mayo, together with groin connections to the land, and openings at or near the following places (that is to say) :—Harrison's Groin, Plott Point, Carrowkelly Point, Reddingtons Point, Innisdugh Island, and Goose Island, which said Training Banks will be situate in the said County of Mayo.

- (2.) Training Banks on the eastern side of the bed of the River Moy, commencing at the south-eastern end of the existing Training Bank, at a point 480 yards, or thereabouts, measured in a north-westerly direction from Glen Lodge, and thence following the line of the existing portions of the Training Banks on the said eastern side, and extending, in a northerly direction, to a point 660 yards, or thereabouts, measured in a north-easterly direction from the southern extremity of Goose Island, in the said County of Mayo, together with groin connections to the land, and openings at or near the following places (that is to say) :—Lugnammallow Point, Castleconor Point, and Rinroe Point, which said Training Banks will be situate in the County of Sligo ;

and all proper buildings, embankments, groynes, walls, landing places, stages, cranes, buoys, moorings, lights, beacons, sewers, drains, culverts, and other works and conveniences connected with the aforesaid works."

Certain objections having been raised to the proposed works, the Inspectors hereby give notice that they will hold a Public Inquiry, to take evidence, from all persons interested as to the effect which the proposed works would, if executed, have on the fisheries of the River Moy, and on the interests of persons holding Certificates for Fixed Nets in said River.

NO. 15², OR COLERAINE DISTRICT.

At Coleraine, Ballymena, Antrim, Toomebridge, Cookstown, and Dungannon, on 26th, 29th, and 31st May, and 2nd, 5th, and 7th June, 1894, respectively.

- (1.) To enquire into the alleged destruction of salmon and trout fry by eel nets during the month of June, and
- (2.) To inquire into an application to alter the Close Season during which it shall not be lawful to capture salmon or trout in the Coleraine district.

NO. 16, OR BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

At Cushendall, on the 13th June, 1894, to inquire into an application to alter the Close season during which it shall not be lawful to capture salmon or trout in the Cushendun and Cushendall portions of the Ballycastle District.

SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

Artificial Propagation.

We have received the following reports of the operations carried on at the several Fisheries at work during the season of 1894 :—

No. 1, OR DUBLIN DISTRICT, RIVER LIFFEX.

Report from Major Claude Cane, J.P., St. Wolstans, dated 15th of February, states that he has not turned out any salmon fry this year, in consequence of the loss in transit that occurred during the season, 1893.

No. 2, OR WEXFORD DISTRICT.

River Slaney. Hatchery established by R. W. Hall-Dare, Esq., D.L., at Newtownbarry House :

1894 and 95.

NEWTOWNBARRY HOUSE SALMON HATCHERY.

Memoranda of Salmon spawned, and amount of ova in hatchery :—

1894.	December 27th,	Two fish spawned and got about	20,000
	" 29th,	Two	25,000
	" 30th,	One	15,000
	" 31st,	One	14,000
1895.	January 7th,	One	6,000
	" 8th,	Two	21,000
	" 14th,	One	10,000

Total ova got from 10 female and 5 male fish, 111,000

And amount of ova at present in the hatching boxes, about 110,000

The first of which are in fifty-three days, and formation of the eyes are beginning to show, but the severe frost is keeping them back very much.

JOHN SIM.

February 18th, 1895.

No. 4, OR LISMORE DISTRICT.

River Blackwater. Hatchery established at Lismore by the Messrs. Foley, Lessees of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire K.G.

AN ACCOUNT of SALMON taken by Messrs. R. & E. FOLEY,

Date.	No. of Fish taken.	Their Weight as near as possible.	Whether Male or Female.	Whether Ripe, nearly so, Unripe, or Fresh Run.
October 20,	—	—	—	—
" 21,	23	Average 9 lbs.,	3 Female, 6 Male, . 2 Male (Small), . 6 " " . 6 Spring, .	Nearly ripe, " Unripe, " "
" 22,	1	" 7 "	1 Male, .	Nearly ripe,
" 23,	—	—	—	—
" 24,	95	Average 11 lbs., " 11 "	30 Female, 36 Male, . 15 " . 15 Female,	Nearly ripe, " Unripe, "
	48	—	8 " . 8 Male, . 15 " . 15 Female,	Nearly ripe, " Unripe, "
		Average 13 lbs.,	2 Spring, 10 Female,	"
" 25,	31	—	20 Male, . 2 " . 2 Female,	" Nearly ripe, "
	50	—	13 " . 8 Male, 20 " . 9 Female,	" " Unripe, "
" 27,	33		7 " . 3 Males, 5 " . 16 Female,	Nearly ripe, " Unripe, "
		Average 18 lbs.,	2 Spring, 6 Male, 6 Female,	— Nearly ripe, "
" 28,	12	—	13 " . 1 Male,	" "
" 29,	42	—	15 " . 13 Female,	Unripe, "
" 30,	4	—	2 " . 2 Male,	Nearly ripe, "

for Artificial Propagation, during Year 1894.

Whether taken in Hatch or Nets.	Whether put above Weir or into Hatchery.	Ova laid down.	Observations in full as to General Results, peculiarities in any fish, or other information that may be thought useful.
—	—	—	Set hatch to work.
Hatch,	Into hatchery,	—	
"	"	—	
"	Above weir,	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	Into hatchery,	—	Lifted grates from hatch.
—	—	—	Rain falling all day; set hatch to work again.
Hatch,	Into hatchery,	—	
"	"	—	
"	Above weir,	—	Morning haul.
"	"	—	
"	Into hatchery,	—	
"	"	—	
"	Above weir,	—	Evening haul.
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	Into hatchery,	—	Morning haul.
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	Above weir,	—	Evening haul.
"	"	—	
"	Into hatchery,	—	
"	Above weir,	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	Into hatchery,	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	Above weir,	—	
"	"	—	
"	Into hatchery,	—	

AN ACCOUNT of SALMON taken by MESSRS. R. & E. FOLEY,

Date.	No. of Fish taken.	Their Weight as near as possible.	Whether Male or Female.	Whether Ripe, nearly so. Unripe, or Fresh Run.
October 21,	35	—	16 Male, 13 Female, 4 " 2 Male,	Unripe, . " . Nearly ripe, " .
November 1,	30	Average 17 lbs., " 8 " " 8 " " 25 " " 12 "	3 Female, 11 " 14 Male, 2 Spring, 2 "	Unripe . " . " . " . " .
" 2,	27	" 12 "	2 " 16 Female, 9 Male,	Unripe, . " . " .
" 4,	3	" 5 " " 7 "	1 " 2 Female,	" . " .
" 7,	8	—	7 " 1 Male,	" . " .
" 9,	—	—	—	—
" 10,	2	—	2 Female,	Unripe, .
" 11,	2	—	1 " 1 Male,	" . " .
" 12,	—	—	—	—
" 15,	—	—	—	—
" 16,	—	—	—	—
" 21,	—	—	—	—
" 28,	—	—	—	—
" 29,	—	—	—	—
December 3,	—	—	—	—
" 5,	—	—	—	—
" 7,	—	—	—	—
" 11,	—	—	—	—
" 13,	—	—	—	—
" 15,	—	—	—	—
" 17,	—	—	—	—
" 21,	—	—	—	—
" 23,	—	—	—	—
Total,	450	—	—	—

Total number of fish taken, 450; of which

for Artificial Propagation, during Year 1894—continued.

Whether taken in Hatch or Nets.	Whether put above Weir or into Hatchery.	Ova laid down.	Observations in full as to General Results, peculiarities in any fish, or other information that may be thought useful.
Hatch,	Above weir,	—	
"	"	—	
"	Into hatchery,	—	
"	"	—	
"	Above weir,	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	6,000	
"	"	—	
—	—	10,000	
Hatch,	Above weir,	—	
"	"	—	
"	"	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	50,000	
—	—	9,000	
—	—	40,000	
—	—	20,000	Removed grates from hatch. On removal of grates it was found that during the previous 10 days a heavy flood had burst some of the grates, and consequently the hatch was not in full working order. Otherwise the take would have been much larger, as up to November 2nd the run of fish had been large and steady, when it immediately fell off, owing probably to the above-mentioned cause.
—	—	78,000	
—	—	31,000	
—	—	22,000	
—	—	34,000	
—	—	26,000	
—	—	23,000	
—	—	38,000	Condition of spawners and time of spawning very much the same as previous season.
—	—	56,000	
—	—	20,000	December 11th, '91.
—	—	25,000	Trial haul made with net. 3 Spring, average 12lb., and 20 full fish, average 9lb., landed and returned again to main river.
—	—	488,000	

287 were put above weir, and 163 into hatchery.

No. 6³, OR KENMARE DISTRICT.

River Blackwater (County Kerry). Hatchery established on the Mahony Estate by R. McClure, Esq., J.P. Agent for the property.

"16th February, 1895.

"On the Kerry Blackwater we have this year laid down about 100,000 ova and expect to succeed in getting from this quantity 90,000 to turn out in the streams and tributaries of the main river. We have for many years successfully hatched out about the same quantity with very good results. We have always removed the fish at about two months old to the minor streams.

"It would entail expensive arrangements to keep them in ponds, and I am not sure that very much better results would be obtained by doing so.

"The river is teeming with salmon this year; the owner spends about five pounds a week employing bailiffs during the spawning season when salmon are so easily destroyed by poachers.

"Artificial propagation on an inexpensive scale is in my humble opinion one of the best ways of developing the Irish salmon fisheries.

I believe the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries who are able men would be in a position to do good service to our salmon fisheries if they had some fund placed at their disposal to initiate and encourage artificial propagation extensively in this country.

"R. MCCLURE."

No. 7, OR KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Hatchery established by Henry A. Herbert of Muckross, Esq., on a stream flowing into Muckross Lake, one of the chain of lakes commonly known as Killarney Lakes.

The salmon hatchery works, which were started at Muckross on a small scale in December, 1893, were in October and November, 1894, considerably enlarged and improved.

A space of about 160 feet long by about 30 feet wide has been fenced in with an unclimbable paling, and within this space a reservoir has been formed, so as to keep up a sufficient supply of water; the front and sides of this reservoir are well lined with good clay puddle, and a suitable embankment made to prevent the escape of the water.

This reservoir is supplied by an open watercourse or drain leading from adjacent springs.

The water is conveyed by 3-inch pipes from this reservoir into two small earthenware tanks, from which tanks the water is conveyed by lead pipes, 1-inch bore, to the hatching boxes.

Waste pipes are fixed at proper levels in the reservoir, and in the two earthenware tanks, so as to prevent overflow, or too great pressure of water, which would no doubt be injurious to the hatching boxes.

Twenty-four hatching boxes have been laid down in three longitudinal lines, or rows of eight boxes in each row. These boxes are partly filled with specially prepared gravel, and there is a proper inlet to and outlet from each box, through which a proper supply of water flows regularly.

Twenty-one of these boxes were stocked with 60,000 salmon ova (about 3,000 ova in each box), which ova were procured from salmon captured for this purpose at Flesk Weir and Tore River. Ten or twelve salmon were operated on.

The ova were distributed in the boxes between the 14th December, 1894, and the 14th January, 1895.

The remaining *three* boxes were stocked with 10,000 *Levenensis* ova, which were got from the Howietoun Fishery Company, Stirling.

The greater number of these ova are hatched, and the young salmon and trout are up to the present thriving fairly well.

The hatching boxes are 6 feet long, 1 foot wide, by 9 inches deep.

In addition to the foregoing works, a small portion of the stream at the rear of Ross's Hotel, at Cloghereen, has been enclosed with planks and covered over with wire netting, and proper arrangements made therein for rearing the young fry after they become strong enough to be removed from the hatching boxes.

The young trout which were hatched in January were in due course removed to this "nursery" at rear of the aforesaid hotel, and are regularly fed and are doing well.

Two hatching boxes have also been fixed on the said stream, close to the "nursery" or rearing enclosure already described, and stocked with at least 6,000 salmon ova.

When the salmon fry are strong enough they will be removed at the proper time to the aforesaid rearing enclosure, and will be looked after until they become fit to turn out in the streams running into the lakes at convenient places.

About 60 or 70 per cent. of the ova have hatched out all right, and appear to progress favourably so far.

No. 12, OR SLIGO DISTRICT.

River Ballisodare County of Sligo. Hatchery established by Colonel Edward Cooper, Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Sligo.

"SIR,—I should have replied before this to your letter of the 13th ult. asking for a report on the hatchery operations at Ballisodare during the close season, 1894-5; but it was rather soon to give results, and it is even now impossible to estimate the number of fry likely to be available this spring. I may begin by saying that it has been a very trying winter. I obtained about 50,000 ova from Ballyshannon, but very soon after the river rose in flood and continued so dirty for so long that, in spite of every device we could think of to filter the water, the deposit of mud destroyed numbers of eggs.

"Afterwards I obtained about 12,000 to 15,000 ova from the Sligo river; but my manager found great difficulty in maintaining a sufficient supply of running water during the long and severe frost. The temperature of the house was kept up by means of a stove; but the supply pipe became frozen and men were nearly constantly employed to fill the tank.

"Whether from the frost or the dirty water the losses have been greater than usual this year.

"The managers of the Ballyshannon fishery have very generously given me a further supply of about 10,000 ova 'eyed', to make up for loss.

"I have this year purchased about 10,000 Rhine ova from a dealer in Bale to give them another trial. I formerly procured my Rhine ova from a man in Friburg, but for the last two or three years I have not turned down any fry fearing that I might introduce a fungus disease into my river. Bale being so much higher up the river I hope to find the young fish free from fungus. The ova arrived last week, and they reached me in capital condition.

"I have almost decided to move my hatchery to another place, where I believe I can obtain a supply of spring water. I have had a little stream under observation for some time, and I have reason to think it will give an adequate supply to the troughs during winter and spring.

"EDWARD H. COOPER."

13, OR BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

River Erne, County Fermanagh, Hatchery established by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., one of the proprietors of the Erne Fisheries.

"In answer to yours *re* Erne Hatchery, I beg to say there were 900,000 ova placed in trays; the first fish spawned was on 1st December, 1894, and first fry out on 12th February, 1895, seventy-four days' incubation. There has been very slight loss amongst the eggs. The earlier ova obtained in Erne was on 8th December, so that this year spawning commenced earlier than it has ever been.

"R. L. MOORE."

14, OR LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

Owenea River, County of Donegal. Hatchery established by the Most Honorable the Marquis Conyngham.

"In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., I beg to say that we started spawning operations on 1st December and finished on the 19th getting about 140,000 eggs from thirty-six fish. About half are now 'eyed,' and the remainder should be by the end of the week. Owing to the low temperature of the water I do not expect many to hatch before the end of March or later.

"A. W. DE MOLEYSN."

15, OR LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Hatchery established at Newtownstewart, River Mourne, by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., the Lessee of the Honorable the Irish Society of Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"In last year's report on this hatchery it was stated that twelve pairs of salmon were allowed to spawn in the canal which runs through the grounds, and that careful note would be taken of how the ova

would develop. This has been done, and it has been found that whereas the ova in the hatching-house which was supplied with spring water came to life in fifty to sixty days, the ova in the canal which is all river water took ninety to one hundred days. This ova did remarkably well, and the young ones came out very strong. Before hatching was commenced this season an arrangement was perfected by which eight of the boxes in the hatching-house were supplied with water from the river, the other twenty boxes being still supplied with the spring. As the ova was collected, part was placed in the spring and part in the river water.

"The first ova deposited was on the first week of November, when about 1,000 taken out of a spawn bed in the river was placed, part in the spring water and part in the river water. All that were placed in the spring water are hatched for some weeks, while those in the river water are only well 'eyed' and may take another week or more before they are out. The first artificial spawning was on the 26th November, and it was continued every day till the house was filled, which was on the 27th December. More than 850,000 ova have been put into the house this season. This was taken from 220 female salmon. It cannot yet be definitely said how these will do, but they appear to be doing as well as last year's stock, and the turn-out last year was very satisfactory.

"The temperature of the spring water is never higher even in summer than 48°, and never lower in winter than 45°. The river water varies from 32° to 40° during the months of December, January, and February; then it commences to rise, and in April will be 50° or 52°. This is supposed to be the cause of the slower development of ova in river water.

"Twelve salmon kept after spawning last year were turned into the river at the end of March, first having a piece of silver wire bound round their tails. None of them exceeded 7 lbs. in weight. Just nine months after, on 26th December, 1894, one of these fish was captured attempting to ascend Sion Mills weir, seven miles down the river from where it had been released, still wearing its silver band, again ripe for spawning, and weighing twelve pounds."

15², OR COLERAINE DISTRICT.

River Bann, County of Londonderry, Hatchery established at Movannagher by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., the Lessee of the Honorable the Irish Society for the Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"From various causes the new hatchery intended to be built at this place has not yet been commenced, so that there is still only the small experimental house. This house can only hold 30,000 ova, and this quantity was put into it on the 6th and 7th December last. The hatching boxes are altogether supplied with river water. Not any of the ova have yet come to life, so that it cannot be said how they will do. This was the case when report was made last year, and it is right now to say that the success last year was unprecedented. The ova took 105 to 110 days to hatch, but during this time the loss was not more than five per cent., and not more than five per cent. of the young fish died, though they were kept two months in the boxes before being turned into the river.

17¹, OR DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

River Boyne, County of Meath. Hatchery established by R. R. FitzHerbert, Esq., at Black Castle, Navan.

19th March, 1895.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your request I send the following report relative to the operations for the artificial propagation of salmon at the fish hatchery. The following are the numbers and state we found them in:—

Females,	.	.	.	.	32
Males, .	.	.	.	.	113
Total,	.	.	.	.	145

Females.—Thirteen were spent (after spawning); 4 gave bad ova; 3 ova doubtful at time of taking; 12 remaining fish gave 80,000 ova, of which we will have about 70,000 fry to turn out.

Males.—Nineteen males we took milt from; 94 we let go untouched.

The 12 we took ova from were small fish, ranging from 7 to 12 lbs.

The above report shows a great want of female fish in our river, and I strongly recommend every gentleman interested in the fishery to support our hatchery by every possible means in their power.

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, Manager.

SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

(SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from the various BOARDS of CONSERVATORS of SALMON FISHERIES in IRELAND for the Year 1894.)

No. 1, OR DUBLIN DISTRICT.

The state of the fisheries continues to be fair, but there is no improvement. The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the district was less productive in 1894 than in 1893. On the other hand the take of sea or white trout by the same means was greater.

The angling, owing to the low state of water, consequent on a lengthened drought, was not good. Practically one migration of smolts to the sea during the season was observed, viz., during the months of April and May; although a great many were observed in the Liffey as late as 31st October.

Grilse are first taken in the month of June, but the greatest quantity observed or taken are in July.

Salmon are also taken with grilse in June and July, and on an average those fish were lighter in 1893 than in 1894.

In the Liffey the greatest quantity of salmon are taken in the month of May. In the rivers about Bray and Wicklow the greatest capture occurs in August. The capture of grilse is in the proportion of about six to one to that of salmon, and more

female salmon than males are taken. There is no perceptible increase observed in the average weight of spring salmon or grilse, which is for salmon 12 lbs. and for grilse 6 lbs.

No signs of disease have been observed. Some proprietors permit angling in their waters during the descent of fry to the sea, but very little destruction of fry takes place. Spent fish are not destroyed in the months of February and March by anglers, neither are full fish in October. There have been hardly any cases of poisoning rivers in the district, with the exception of one in a small river near Tallaght, Co. Dublin. Offences against the Fishery Laws have slightly increased. Two of the cases, in the present year, were committed by licensed fishermen, and convictions were obtained in all cases. Four water bailiffs are employed by the Board during the year, and three additional are paid by the Swords Angling Club, with a subsidy from the Board of £10 per annum. £44 was expended in protection during the open season—£34 in fresh waters, and £10 in tidal. During the close time £36 was expended, £31 being in the freshwater divisions, and £5 in the tidal. Private water bailiffs are employed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, Major Cane, St. Wolstan's, Co. Dublin, Swords Angling Club, Brittas (Co. Dublin) Angling Club, and Tolka (Co. Dublin) Angling Club.

No proprietors contribute funds towards protection. There are several weirs in the Liffey which have no fish passes, and in which such are required.

Poulaphuca, a natural fall on the same river, is impassable for salmon. The funds at the disposal of the Board are inadequate to do more than protect the rivers, and the latter suggest that Government should place a sum of money at the disposal of the Board for the purpose of developing the fisheries of the District by building fish passes, &c.

At Ringsend (a suburb of Dublin, largely inhabited by fishermen), Her Majesty's Coast Guard have the salmon fishery close to their Station, but they are precluded from taking any action in cases of violation of the law except *reporting* offences. Unless they investigate the circumstances so as to be able to give evidence in Court when called upon, the simple reporting of an offence is practically useless.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District during the winter of 1894-5 was greater than that of 1893-4. This was most apparent in the Liffey.

NO. 2, OR WEXFORD DISTRICT.

The fisheries of the District were improving in 1894. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was more productive than in 1893, but the capture of sea or white trout seemed to have been less.

The number of rod licences taken out increased to some extent in 1894. The angling in the upper fresh waters was better than in the preceding year.

The number of net licences also increased.

The highest wholesale price for salmon was 3s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest about 9d. per lb. Only one principal migration of smolts to the sea was observed in 1894, and this took place between middle of April and end of May. Grilse are first taken in June. Salmon are taken with the grilse in that month, and are lighter than at other periods. The greatest capture of salmon takes place in May. The proportion of salmon to grilse captured is about one to two. More female than male salmon are taken. There has been an increase in the average weight of spring salmon and grilse. Salmon 12 lbs., grilse 6 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed.

Angling for trout is not prohibited by proprietors during descent of fry to the sea, and this is considered to cause much destruction.

Very few spent fish killed by anglers in February. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred in the District. Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased owing to the exertions of the water bailiffs, and no prosecutions have been instituted against persons who have taken out licences. Any offences committed were by unlicensed people.

The Slaney is a first-class breeding river, owing to its light gravel bed; but the two weirs at Kiltrea and St. John's are serious obstructions to the ascent of salmon at breeding time, and great good would result from the erection of fish passes thereon, but the Board have no funds to expend on this object.

NO. 3, OR WATERFORD DISTRICT.

It is reported to us that the general state of the fisheries of the district is satisfactory and improving.

The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the district was greater than in 1893, especially in the lower fresh waters of the Suir, during the Spring. The take of sea trout by nets in this district is practically nil. It was observed that generally there was a large supply of heavier salmon during the early part of the season.

As regards angling it was very much better than of late years. On the Nore and Barrow the high state of the water, in spring and early summer, facilitated the run of salmon.

The improvement of the angling in the Barrow may also in part be attributed to the enforcement of the by-law made by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, prohibiting netting between St. Mullin's weir and the mill adjacent.

The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest was 9d. to 10d. per lb.

On the Suir two migrations of smolts were observed, one in April and May, and a second during September and October. No signs of disease have been observed.

Not much destruction of fry takes place by trout anglers during the descent to the sea. Cautionary notices are posted

up calling attention to the law. A good many spent fish are in February destroyed by nets and by anglers. No signs of poisoning have been observed, while offences against the Fishery Laws as a whole are considerably diminished. Breaches of the weekly close time are committed by licensed fishermen or their crews, and night fishing is pursued in contravention of a By-Law. The destruction of breeding fish in the tributary streams has been practically put an end to owing to the exertions of the water bailiffs and the extreme vigilance of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The high price given for salmon in the English and Dublin markets caused some poaching during January. None of the upper proprietors contribute funds towards protection.

The weir at Green's Bridge at Kilkenny on the River Nore, is an obstruction to the passage of fish, except when there is a fresh in the river; but the owners resist the construction of a fish pass. Archer's grove Weir on the Nore also requires some modification. The income from licence duty is utterly inadequate to efficiently protect the fisheries of this district; legislation should be advocated to increase the present scale.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the district during the winter of 1894-5, was very much greater than in the previous season. The favourable floods of October and November, 1894, and the subsequent state of high water in the rivers greatly increased the run of spawning fish to the upper waters.

No. 4, OR LISMORE DISTRICT.

The clerk of the Board of Conservators of this district states that he considers that there was a falling off in the salmon fishing in general as compared with the previous season; but that the grilse season was the best for many years. The take of salmon by nets was less than in 1893, but that of grilse was more. The take of sea or white trout by nets was about the same. The angling was not up to the average. The highest price given (wholesale) for salmon was 1s. 10d. per lb., the lowest 6d. per lb. The grilse are first taken in May, but the greatest quantities are taken in June and July. Salmon are taken with the grilse in May and June, and these fish are lighter than the early spring fish. The greatest quantities of salmon are taken from 10th February to 15th of April. More female than male salmon are supposed to have been taken; average size of salmon 10 lb., and of grilse 4½ lb. No signs of disease have been observed.

Angling for trout during the descent of the salmon fry to the sea is prohibited by the Messrs. Foley in the Several Fishery at Lismore, of which they are tenants of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

No cases of poisoning have been observed in any of the rivers of the district.

Offences against the Fishery Laws are stated to have diminished.

No proprietors contribute funds towards protection. The weir known as the Clondulane Weir, four miles below Fermoy on the River Blackwater, is at present in a somewhat defective state. Action in regard thereto is pending.

The stock of breeding fish observed in several of the rivers of the district during the winter 1894-5, was somewhat less than in the former winter. This applies to the tributary streams, Clyda and Phinow, but in the Allow, Funchion and Aubeg, the quantity was greater.

NO. 5, OR CORK DISTRICT.

The Report of this District states that, while it has not been a good season for anglers, the take of salmon and grilse by means of nets throughout the District was more productive than in the season of 1893. The take of sea or white trout has—by the same method of capture—been also greater. Salmon appeared in the rivers of the District later this year than in the previous year. The highest wholesale price given for salmon was 1s. 10d. per lb., and the lowest 8d. per lb. Migrations of smolts to the sea were observed in the months of April and May. Grilse are first taken in June, but the greatest quantity are captured at the end of July.

The greatest quantity of salmon are taken in April. It is stated that more female than male fish are captured. No increase in the size of spring salmon or grilse has been observed. There have been no signs of disease in any of the rivers of the District.

Some spent fish are captured by anglers in the months of February and March, and some full or gravid fish in October, but not many. There has not been a single case of poisoning a river in the District during 1894. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. There are no contributions by upper water proprietors towards protection.

A pass is required at Desert Mill Weir, but the Board have no funds to construct it.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the District during the winter of 1894-5, showed a marked increase on the preceding winter.

NO. 6, OR SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries in this district was good. The capture of salmon, grilse, and trout was greater than in the preceding year, but the fish appeared later. Angling was not so good, as the fish were unable to pass up early enough over the weirs. Only one migration of smolts was observed which took place later than usual. Grilse were first taken in July; and salmon with the grilse in July and August, during which period the greatest quantities were captured; the salmon so taken were heavier than at other periods of the year; the proportion of grilse

to salmon captured was about two to one, and there was an increase in the size of the fish as compared with those taken in previous years. No signs of disease were observed. Angling was not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, but it was not carried on to any extent during that period. Not many spent fish were taken by anglers during February and March.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased, but two cases of poisoning with spurge have been reported.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the district was greater than in the preceding year.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was ten pence, and the lowest six pence per lb.

NO. 6³, OR BANTRY DISTRICT.

The general condition of Salmon Fisheries in this district is stated to be good, and improving in 1894. More salmon were captured by means of nets than in the preceding year; angling was good at end of season, but before that there was not sufficient water. Grilse were first taken in July; greatest quantity observed in July and August. Salmon were taken with grilse latter end of June and in July. The greatest quantity of salmon was taken in July; average size of salmon, 8 to 12 lbs., and of grilse about 6 lbs. No signs of disease were observed in any of the rivers of the District. One case of poisoning took place during the year, viz., that of the Ballylickey River, which was poisoned with Irish spurge. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased. There is only one water bailiff employed by private individuals, viz., by the Trustees of the Bantry Estate.

NO. 6³, OR KENMARE DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries in this district is reported to be good and improving. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was more productive than in 1893. There are no nets used in the district for the capture of white or sea trout. The angling was bad. Grilse were first taken in June. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June and July; the greatest quantity of salmon was captured in July and August. There is stated to be an increase in the average size of salmon and grilse; salmon average 9 lbs., grilse 7 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. Angling for trout is not prohibited during the descent of salmon fry to the sea, but little destruction is caused. The Boughty River was poisoned four times by means of Irish spurge, and the Sneem River twice with this deadly plant. The offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased.

Twenty private water bailiffs are employed in the district by the Most Honorable The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.C.; Mrs. Mahony of Dromore Castle; W. Warden, R. C. Dobbs, F. W. Low, and R. H. M. Orpen, Esquires. The quantity of breeding fish in the rivers during winter of 1894-5 was greater than in previous years.

No. 7, OR KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries is reported to be satisfactory and improving. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was considerably more than in the preceding year, while the capture of trout by the same means is reported as having been more than five times as great as that of the preceding year, although the fish were not half the size.

The angling on the lakes was extremely good, and the spring angling on the Caragh River was also good.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was two shillings and four pence per lb., and the lowest six pence.

Only one migration of smolts was observed—later than usual. The fry continued to go down to the sea until July.

Grilse were first taken in the latter end of April, and the greatest quantity were captured in July.

Salmon were taken with the grilse in May and June; they were above the average size.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken from January to April inclusive.

The proportion of grilse to salmon captured was about seven to one. The average weight of the spring salmon was about 11 lbs., and the grilse 7 lbs. During the last week in July some of the grilse taken weighed 12 lbs. No signs of disease were observed.

Angling is carried on during the descent of fry to the sea, but no great destruction of the fry takes place.

Some spent fish are taken by anglers in February and March. Almost all the fish taken by anglers after 15th October are unseasonable.

The River Maine was poisoned once or twice with lime, but there is probably a diminution in offences against the fishery laws, those occurring in the winter months consisting altogether in the killing of spawning fish by unlicensed persons, and those in the summer months of breaches of the weekly close time by licensed fishermen.

Sixty-seven bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators of the district, the greater number only during the spawning season. Nine bailiffs were employed by private individuals.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the district is reported to have been more than double that observed in the previous year, this result having been obtained by the early protection of the autumn fish, and constant attention to the smaller rivers during the spawning season.

No. 8, OR LIMERICK DISTRICT.

Here we have again a rather favourable report. The general state of the fisheries is said to be satisfactory. The average yield has been maintained for some years past, although it is reported that the average take of spring salmon by nets was not so productive as in former years. This was to some extent owing to the flooded state of the river and wild stormy weather during the spring; but the take of grilse was much greater than ever

before experienced. The capture of sea trout in the Shannon is insignificant. The spring salmon appeared much as usual as to date, but the grilse ran fully ten days earlier than in 1893. Highest wholesale price 2s. 7½d., per lb., and lowest 1s. 6d. per lb.

The angling was good both for salmon and peal, and was above the average. As usual two migrations took place in the Shannon, the first in Spring, chiefly in April, the second in the Autumn, chiefly towards the end of September and October. Large quantities of "Gravelling" migrate in September and October.

"Grilse" were first taken in 1894, about the middle of May; they were taken in fair quantities towards the end of May, but in greatest numbers between 15th and 30th of June. Salmon were taken with grilse in considerable numbers in May, but they were much smaller than the early run of spring salmon. The greatest number of salmon are captured in April and May. In the year now under review the proportion of salmon to grilse captured may be taken as about one to ten. The average weight of salmon, say of those taken between the middle of February and the middle of May, was 18 lbs., the February and March fish of course weighing much more than those taken in April and May. The average weight of grilse was 6½ lbs. Disease did not prevail to any extent. Trout fishing is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea by proprietors of fisheries, and considerable destruction of salmon fry by anglers is reported. The Board of Conservators however, appointed special bailiffs for their protection during the year. Spent fish were not destroyed by the net fishers in any thing like the numbers they formerly were, but at the same time some destruction still takes place. As the ova in a male and female fish is approaching maturity in October, considerable injury to the fisheries is caused by anglers during that month. There were two cases of poisoning by lime in the rivers in the Listowel district. The number of offenders against the Fishery Laws remains about the same. Sixteen water bailiffs were employed in the District by the Lax Weir Company during the open season, and eighteen during the weekly close season, at average wages of £1 each per week. A private steam launch is also maintained.

The proprietors of fisheries at Castleconnell, on the River Shannon, also employ some bailiffs (number is not given nor by whom employed).

The Lax Weir proprietors (at Corbally, above Limerick) contribute £10 per annum towards the maintenance of the steam launch belonging to the Board of Conservators.

Some of the passes on the Shannon and tributaries are very imperfect.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District during the winter of 1894-5, was much greater than in the former winter—almost five times the quantity.

The quantity has increased in the Mulcair and tributaries, as well as in all rivers in the district. All the fish healthy and of good size; no disease noticed.

No 9th, OR GALWAY DISTRICT.

In this District it is reported that the state of the salmon fisheries in 1894 was indifferent; and that the take of salmon and grilse by nets was less productive than in the preceding year; as was also that of sea or white trout by the same means of capture. The angling was good in the Galway river, but indifferent in the other rivers. The highest wholesale price given for salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 8d. per lb.

No change has been observed in the migration of smolts.

Grilse were first taken in April. The greatest quantity were taken in June.

In July the greatest quantity of salmon were taken with grilse, and these fish were lighter in weight than those taken in March and April.

The greatest quantity of salmon were taken in July. The female fish predominated.

No signs of disease were observed in the District. Angling for trout is prohibited during the descent of the salmon fry to the sea.

Spent fish are not destroyed by anglers during months of February and March, nor are full fish in October. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred in the District. Offences against the Fishery Laws diminished during the the winter of 1894-5. The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the District was much greater than in former winters.

No. 9th, OR CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries of this district are improving. The take of salmon, grilse, and white or sea trout by nets was greater than in the preceding year. The angling is reported to have been indifferent, owing to floods during the period of migration, which facilitated the rapid ascent of the fish. The latter afterwards remained in the deep waters of the lakes during the subsequent two months of drought.

Not more than one migration of smolts was observed.

Grilse first appeared early in May, and were taken in greatest quantity in June. A few spring salmon of large size remained in the rivers till May, and were taken with the grilse. The salmon came in batches, each composed of fish of about uniform weight, in July. The average of the batches varied from 9 to 15 lbs. The greatest quantity was captured in July, and more female than male fish were taken.

There was no destruction of fry by anglers during the descent to the sea, and no spent fish were taken in February or March, but in October gravid fish were taken and returned to the water.

There were no cases of poisoning rivers, and offences against the Fishery Laws have greatly decreased.

There were no bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators, but the proprietors of fisheries, on whom the entire protection of the upper waters devolves, employed 137 for about three months.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers is reported to have been much greater than in 1893, and the weather to have been most favourable for spawning.

NO. 10¹, OR BALLINAKILL DISTRICT.

In this district the general state of the fisheries is reported to be better than in the previous year, but still not very good, as only a slight improvement has taken place. The capture of salmon and grilse, by means of nets, was slightly in excess of the preceding year, but the take of white, or sea trout, by the same means was less productive; the angling was better than in 1893.

Grilse were first taken during the last week in June and the first two weeks in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, and were of about the same weight as those taken at other periods. The greatest quantity of salmon was captured in May and the early part of June. The relative proportion of salmon and grilse taken was about one to twenty-five. Salmon averaged about 13 lbs. and grilse 7 lbs. in weight, and the highest wholesale price obtained was 1s. per lb.; the lowest, 6d.

No angling takes place in this district during the descent of fry to the sea, and gravid fish have not been taken by anglers at the end of the season.

Offences against the Fishery Laws remain much the same as in previous years, but no cases of poisoning rivers have occurred. The Conservators employed fifteen bailiffs during the close, and one during the open, season.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of this district was greater than in the preceding year.

NO. 10², OR BANGOR DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries of this district are reported to be in a satisfactory state. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was much greater than in the preceding year, although the capture of white, or sea trout, by the same means was less. Angling, in 1894, was good, owing to the frequency of floods.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 7d.

Not more than one migration of smolts was observed.

Grilse appeared first in April, but the greatest quantities did not come until July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in May and June and were heavier than at other periods of the year. The proportion of grilse captured to that of salmon was about eight to one. There was no increase in the average sizes, salmon averaging 9 to 10 lbs. and grilse 6½ to 7 lbs.

No signs of disease were observed.

Angling is not carried on during the descent or fry to the sea. There were no spent fish taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October. No cases of poisoning rivers were reported, and there has been no increase of offences against the Fishery Laws.

The Board of Conservators employed ninety-two bailiffs during the close, and eight during the open, season. Eight bailiffs were also employed during the close season by a private owner of fisheries in the Owenmore River.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the district is reported to have been very much greater than in the previous year.

NO. 11, OR BALLINA DISTRICT.

In the report from this district the state of the salmon fisheries is described as fair, but declining. The capture of salmon, grilse, and white trout by nets was less than in the preceding year, and the angling was not so good. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s., and the lowest 7d. per lb.

Two migrations of smolts were observed in April and May.

Grilse were first taken in May, but in greatest quantity in June and July. Salmon were taken from February to June. There was no increase in the average size of the spring fish. Salmon weighing about 10½ lbs. and grilse 6 lbs. Angling for trout during the descent of fry in April and May is prohibited in the River Moy and tributaries by By-Law. A few spent fish were taken by anglers in February and March, and full fish in October.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased.

One hundred and twenty-three bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators from November to May, and three hundred and nine by the Moy Fishery Company during the same period.

The season of 1894-5 was more suitable for spawning than that of 1893-4, and a greater number of breeding fish were observed in all the rivers of the district.

NO. 12, OR SLIGO DISTRICT.

The report from this district states that the deep-sea salmon fisheries were good, but those of the estuary and river not so good as in the preceding year. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was about the same as in 1893, but there was no white or sea trout taken, and the angling was bad. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 3s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 7d. It is stated that migrations of smolts have been observed in the Sligo and Ballisodare rivers all the year round, but principally in April, May, and June, and also in the latter River in December.

Grilse first appeared in the Sligo River in May, and in the Ballisodare in June, and salmon were taken with the grilse in

these rivers in June and July, respectively; these salmon were heavier than at other periods of the year.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in January and February in the Sligo River, and in June and July in the Ballisodare. The proportion of the capture of grilse to salmon is stated to have been six to one in the latter and one to five in the former river. The salmon averaged 7 lbs. and the grilse 5½ lbs. weight. No signs of disease were observed. No spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have not increased.

Ninety bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators during the close season on the Sligo River, and fifty-seven on the Ballisodare River. In addition to those, four were employed by private individuals.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the Sligo and Ballisodare Rivers was about the same as in 1893, but was less in the Drumcliff River, as the lowness of the water prevented the ascent of the fish.

NO. 13, OR BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

In this district the general state of the fisheries is reported to be good, and improving. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was much greater than in the preceding year, the take of sea trout by the same means was also greater. Grilse appeared earlier in the rivers than in the previous year, and angling was not so good for several years past. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was one shilling and five pence per lb., and the lowest seven pence. Only one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse first appeared in the beginning of June, and were taken in greatest quantities in the end of June and beginning of July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in July, and were heavier than at other periods of the year. The greatest quantity was taken in July. The proportion of grilse to salmon taken was about two to one, and more male than female fish were captured. There was an increase in the average sizes—salmon weighing about 16 lbs., and grilse 6 lbs.

No signs of disease were observed. Angling for trout is prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea. No spent fish were destroyed by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October. There were no cases of poisoning rivers, and offences against the Fishery Laws have not increased. About 230 bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators. The proprietors of the upper or fresh-waters contribute liberally towards the protection of the fisheries.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the district is reported to have been much greater than in the preceding season. This applies particularly to the River Erne. In the River Bundrowes there was a decrease in the quantity as compared with the previous year.

NO. 14, OR LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

In this District the report is hopeful. The general state in the fisheries is stated to be good and improving. The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the District was more productive than in 1893.

As regards capture of white or sea trout, it remains much the same. With respect to angling, there has been an increase in the number of rod licences taken out, of 20. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 6d. In the Lackagh River two migrations of smolts were observed—one about the 1st of May and another at the latter end of June.

Grilse were first taken 1st June, and the greatest quantity observed was in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, and these salmon on an average were lighter in weight than at other periods.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in May and June.

The capture of grilse bears a proportion of about 7 to 1 to that of salmon. More male than female fish were observed. No remarkable change has been noticed in the weights of salmon and grilse, which are respectively 12 lbs. and 7 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed. Angling for trout is not prohibited by any proprietors during the descent of fry to the sea, but at the same time there has been no destruction of fry observed. The Rivers Lennan and Swilly have suffered in consequence of flax-water having been allowed to flow into them. Prosecutions were instituted by the Clerk to the Board of Conservators, but failed. It is however gratifying to hear that offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. No proprietor on the upper waters contributes funds towards preservation. A weir at Ballyare, the property of Mr. Watt, has become a source of great trouble, as no fish can pass up except in times of flood. When the water in the river is low a water bailiff is constantly employed there to protect the fish.

NO. 15, OR LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

The report states that the salmon fisheries of the district are improving.

The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was more productive than in 1893, but that of white or sea trout was less. Angling was better than in the preceding year.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 1s. 10d., and the lowest 5d. per lb.

Nothing unusual was observed regarding the migration of smolts; some were seen in September, but it could not be said that they were migrating.

Grilse first appeared towards the end of May, but were taken in greatest quantities in July. Salmon were taken with the

grilse in June, July, and August. The greatest quantities of salmon were captured in July and August.

The quantity of grilse taken was largely in excess of that of salmon. No increase was observed in the size of the spring fish, the average weight of the salmon being 10 lbs., and the grilse 6½ lbs.

Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, and very many were killed by persons who were ostensibly fishing for trout. Very few gravid fish were taken by anglers in October, the season closing early in that month.

Some cases of the poisoning of rivers by flax water occurred, and offences against the Fishery Laws increased in number during the year, of which about 10 per cent. may be attributed to persons who took out licences.

Two hundred and forty bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators, and forty-six by the lessees of the Hon. the Irish Society, chiefly during the annual close season, but some were employed during the whole year.

As in previous years, complaint is made of the existence of artificial dams in every river in the district, which impede, and in some cases prevent, the ascent of salmon to the spawning grounds. All these require fish passes, but the Board of Conservators state that they have been advised they have no power either to erect the passes themselves, or to compel the owners of the dams to do so, and they suggest that the Fisheries Department should be provided with a fund from which they could defray the expenses of building passes, or removing natural obstructions.

The quantity of breeding fish was greater in the season of 1894-5 than in that of 1893-4 in all the rivers of the district except the Glenelly, Faughan, and Roe, but even in these rivers it was not decreased.

NO. 15², OR COLERAINE DISTRICT.

From the report of this district it appears that there is a marked improvement in the general state of the salmon fisheries. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was greater than in 1893. The take of white or sea trout was about the same. The angling in general over the district was much better than in previous years. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. per lb., and the lowest 7½d. per lb. Migrations of smolts to the sea were observed during the months of April and May. Grilse were first taken about 10th or 12th of June. The greatest quantity were taken from 20th June to 28th July. Salmon are taken with the grilse at end of July and August, and the fish are then generally heavier. The greatest quantity of salmon is taken in May. The average size of salmon and grilse remains about the same—salmon, 13 lbs.; grilse, 7 lbs.

Angling for trout is not prohibited by any proprietor during the descent of salmon fry to the sea, but it is considered that very little destruction of the latter takes place by anglers.

Very few spent fish are destroyed by anglers in February and March, but full fish are frequently taken by them in the month of October. There has been a large number of cases of flax water pollution of rivers, and the persons offending have been prosecuted. Offences against the Fishery Laws have not increased.

The Lessees of the Honorable The Irish Society on the River Bann employ 23 water bailiffs, 4 for the entire year, and the remainder for from four to eight months. The steam launch belonging to the Lessees patrols the sea off the mouth of the Bann during the weekly close time. No other proprietors contribute funds towards protection.

None of the fish passes in the district are effective for the purpose of facilitating the ascent of fish.

The Board of Conservators suggest that if a draft net for the capture of pollen in Lough Neagh be legalized, such nets should not be permitted to be used within one mile of the shore, and on no account should a draft net be licensed for the capture of eels.

The quantity of breeding fish during the winter of 1894-5 was much greater than at any season during the past seven years. This applies to almost every river in the district.

Disease was observed in the Clady River.

NO. 16, OR BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries are reported to have declined during the past year. The capture of salmon, grilse, and white or sea trout by nets was less than in the year 1893. The angling slightly improved. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s. 4d., and the lowest 8d. per lb. Not more than one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse were taken first in May, but in greater quantities in June and July; salmon were taken with the grilse during the same period, the average weights being 8 lbs. and 5 lbs., respectively.

The fungus disease prevailed during the warmest portion of the season, but not to the same extent as in former years. Angling was prohibited in the River Bush during the descent of fry to the sea, and as far as practicable in all other rivers. No spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.

There were no bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators, the funds being allocated to private proprietors of fisheries in whose hands the entire protection lies, and by whom a large staff of permanent and temporary bailiffs were employed, on their certifying to an expenditure greatly in excess of what the funds would have admitted of.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was in excess of that observed in 1893.

No. 17¹, OR DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

It is reported that in this district there was an improvement in 1894. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was greater than in 1893. The take of sea or white trout by the same means was also better; but on the other hand angling declined very much. Migrations of smolts to the sea were observed in the months of March, May, and July; last year smolts went to the sea in September and October. Grilse are first seen in the River Boyne in June; greatest quantity is taken in July. Salmon are taken with the grilse in July; greatest quantity are taken, however, in April. The average weights of salmon and grilse remain about the same—salmon, 15 lbs., grilse 5 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed. Angling for trout during the descent of salmon fry to the sea is not prohibited by any proprietor, and no doubt a quantity of fry is destroyed. Some spent fish too are doubtless killed in February and March by anglers. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred during the year under review. Offences against the Fishery Laws would appear to have diminished. The Board derive no assistance whatever from private sources towards protection. The several fish passes on the Boyne and Black-water require improvement.

The stock of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the district during winter of 1894-5 was greater than for many years.

No. 17², OR DUNDALK DISTRICT.

In this district the salmon fisheries are reported to have been fairly good. The quantity of salmon and grilse taken by nets was about the same as in the previous year, but the take of white or sea trout was less, and the angling was indifferent as compared with former years. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s., and the lowest 8d. per lb. Not more than one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse were first taken in June and July, but in greatest quantity in August. Salmon were taken with the grilse during the same period, but were lighter than at other periods of the year. The greatest quantities of salmon were taken from February to May, inclusive, and about the same number of male and female fish were caught. The average weight of the salmon was about 12 lbs. and the grilse 5 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, but little or no destruction took place. No spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased, save in regard to poisoning rivers by flax-water—which offence has increased. From one to ten bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators at different periods during the year, and about eight by private individuals. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was about the same as in 1893.

Abstracts of Accounts of monies received and disbursed by Boards of Conservators will be found in Appendix No. 19; the substance of Salmon Fishery By-Laws at present in force in Appendix No. 20; and the dates of the existing Close Seasons in Appendix No. 21.

Many scientific and other reports have been forwarded to us during the year, and we take this opportunity of thanking those who placed at our disposal the valuable information they contain.

We desire to express in the strongest manner our appreciation of the very valuable assistance in the enforcement of the salmon fisheries laws, rendered by the Inspector-General, Officers, and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary; and of the help rendered to us by them in investigating numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan funds. The same observations apply to the Officers, Warrant Officers, and men of Her Majesty's Coast Guard in regard to their cordial co-operation and assistance, in so far as they were permitted by the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

All of which we beg respectfully to submit to your Excellency.

ALAN HORNSBY.
WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN.
CECIL R. ROCHE.

} *The Inspectors
of
Irish Fisheries.*

M. P. DOWLING, *Secretary,*
24th May, 1895.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as that landed

	North Coast.				East Coast.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Turbot,	70	21	157	55	816	787	3,791	3,886
Soles,	161	49	461	138	1,123	1,073	3,182	5,096
Total Prime Fish,	237	70	638	193	1,959	1,860	6,973	8,982
Herrings,	24,832	25,578	4,724	4,345	36,111	29,311	12,723	9,234
Cod,	3,051	1,074	962	593	21,063	22,703	12,120	12,362
Ling,	1,392	1,710	376	973	6,721	7,469	3,592	3,511
Haddock,	2,527	1,373	1,060	694	16,509	24,871	11,617	15,620
Whiting,	435	94	112	27	9,881	8,822	4,743	4,283
Sprats,								
Mackerel,	239	413	66	73	3,550	4,773	682	1,393
Hake,					3,599	2,090	2,679	1,369
All other, except Shell Fish,	8,471	6,267	2,509	2,624	26,679	21,651	15,610	11,413
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish,	41,184	36,579	10,447	9,523	126,082	126,540	70,799	68,167
SHELL FISH:	No.	No.			No.	No.		
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics),					1,751,005	1,207,825	2,659	2,951
Do. (additional information),								
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics),	53,228	65,191	1,862	2,230	25,739	28,874	941	914
Do. (additional information),								
Crabs (returned by collectors of statistics),	70,002	125,869	473	463	164,448	162,606	1,857	616
Do. (additional information),								
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics),	Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		
Do. (additional information),		299		29	846	892	365	524
Total of Shell Fish (as returned by collectors of statistics),			2,335	2,722			5,822	4,135
Total value of all Fish landed (as supplied by Collectors),			12,782	12,245			76,621	72,302
Additional information, re Shell Fish, as above,								
Grand Total,								

APPENDIX

ABSTRACTS of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBERS of VESSELS,

TABLE No. 1—REGISTERED and UNREGISTERED VESSELS

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Solely engaged in Fishing.								
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingstown, .	W. S. King, Comm., R.N.,	69	258	63	25	110	8	23	91	6
2	Arklow, .	James H. Corfe, Comm., R.N.	38	296	8	124	410	19	26	76	-
3	Wexford, .	George Izat, Comm., R.N.,	3	8	-	22	74	2	1	3	-
4	Waterford, .	A. Blennerhasset, Comm., R.N.	7	25	2	84	271	10	60	152	16
5	Youghal, .	George Drury, Lieut., R.N.,	1	5	-	31	168	-	14	79	-
6	Queenstown.	Robt. H. Archer, Comm., R.N.	9	14	-	35	131	-	27	95	-
7	Kinsale, .	Ronald Hall, Comm., R.N.,	22	142	22	-	-	-	3	16	-
8	Skibbereen, .	H. Warren, Lieut., R.N., .	42	332	3	13	74	-	11	52	2
9	Casletown Berchaven.	William Allen, Divisional Officer.	3	17	1	8	31	1	16	52	4
10	Valentia, .	Charles W. Dickinson, Comm., R.N.	1	3	-	5	14	-	31	134	-
11	Dingle, .	James Donovan, Divisional Officer.	21	84	-	6	23	-	191	572	9
12	Ballyheigue, .	Edward Johns, Divisional Officer.	1	4	1	5	14	-	7	22	1
13	Seafeld, .	R. O. Polwhele, Lieut., R.N.	3	21	3	4	13	-	91	251	7
14	Galway, .	G. A. Smith, Lieut., R.N.,	14	56	11	71	270	1	12	34	2
15	Clifden, .	Frederick Elton, Lieut., R.N.	1	-	-	8	9	-	16	47	-
16	Keel, .	C. H. Smith, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	30	-
17	Belmullet, .	James N. Hill, Lieut., R.N.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	42	-
18	Ballycastle, Killybegs.	W. J. H. Auton, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Pullendara, .	Edward Barter, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	5	16	1	17	31	2
20	Sligo, .	Hon. F. Spring - Rice, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	-	20	70	2	47	256	11
21	Killybegs, .	V. D. Hughes, Lieut., R.N.,	3	9	-	24	119	-	28	146	-
22	Guidore, .	James W. Bridle, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	2	8	-	41	124	27
23	Rathmullen, .	Chas. W. Prater, Lieut., R.N.	-	6	-	21	62	14	21	42	-
24	Moville, .	W. P. Shakespear, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	114	356	-	1	2	-
25	Ballycastle, Antrim.	H. M'A. Cutfield, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	-	71	154	6	3	7	-
26	Carrickfergus, .	Reginald A. Brook, Comm., R.N.	-	-	-	18	54	-	1	1	-
27	Donaghadee, .	J. Masterman, Comm., R.N.	9	62	7	101	313	16	3	3	-
28	Strangford, .	J. J. McCullen, Divisional Officer.	1	5	-	35	56	14	1	2	-
29	Newcastle, .	Thomas C. Fenton, Lieut., R.N.	20	126	15	49	126	3	14	32	-
30	Dundalk, .	H. M. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.	1	7	1	60	275	20	-	-	-
31	Malahide, .	J. W. Osborne, Comm., R.N.	21	137	11	15	42	5	3	6	-
Totals for 1891,			294	1,555	151	979	3,296	124	735	2,403	87
Do. 1893,			332	1,939	195	1,014	3,596	100	674	2,364	93

No. 2.

BOATS, and CREWS, engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1894.

that fished during the Year 1894.

	Partially engaged in Fishing.									TOTALS.			No.
	First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.						
	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
	1	7	1	22	92	2	15	52	7	155	610	57	1
	-	-	-	13	47	4	14	47	7	215	906	38	2
	-	-	-	93	353	-	7	34	-	126	472	2	3
	-	-	-	24	66	3	16	37	4	191	551	35	4
	-	-	-	21	84	-	16	52	1	83	388	1	5
	-	-	-	25	76	2	51	133	6	147	482	8	6
	19	126	16	53	263	3	103	487	7	200	1,031	48	7
	49	373	19	172	712	15	130	443	46	417	1,986	85	8
	3	15	2	53	239	14	207	787	143	290	1,141	165	9
	1	6	-	13	100	-	250	1,393	17	331	1,050	17	10
	-	-	-	8	38	-	68	254	3	294	971	12	11
	2	4	1	7	15	3	54	179	8	76	238	16	12
	-	-	-	2	6	-	50	198	-	166	489	10	13
	2	15	1	338	1,076	70	405	1,071	30	812	2,522	118	14
	2	12	-	114	393	-	287	1,006	-	428	1,472	-	15
	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	658	43	178	689	43	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	492	16	191	531	16	17
	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	736	6	142	736	6	18
	-	-	-	4	15	-	49	218	-	75	283	3	19
	-	-	-	9	53	-	34	166	6	111	549	19	20
	-	-	-	24	145	1	75	375	9	154	794	10	21
	-	-	-	135	443	57	240	578	234	418	1,153	318	22
	2	14	-	129	416	24	39	78	3	214	618	41	23
	-	-	-	127	616	-	1	2	-	243	1,006	-	24
	-	-	-	56	169	3	7	11	2	138	345	11	25
	-	-	-	46	77	3	43	73	5	108	205	8	26
	-	-	-	58	119	2	22	28	1	196	525	26	27
	-	-	-	41	73	4	5	11	-	83	147	18	28
	-	12	5	29	115	1	3	6	-	115	417	24	29
	2	10	1	43	143	-	44	68	-	150	503	22	30
	-	-	-	6	14	2	2	4	-	47	203	18	31
	83	594	46	1,665	5,993	213	2,768	9,677	604	6,524	23,618	1,225	
	55	381	26	1,666	5,686	210	2,838	10,035	555	6,579	24,001	1,215	

APPENDIX NO. 2—*continued.*

TABLE NO. 2.—RETURN of BOATS that did NOT Fish during the year.

DIVISION.	1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Total.
1 Kingstown,	—	5	6	11
2 Arklow,	3	16	14	33
3 Wexford,	—	18	2	20
4 Waterford,	—	20	8	28
5 Youghal,	—	2	6	8
6 Queenstown,	3	15	8	26
7 Kinsale,	4	27	26	57
8 Skibbereen,	10	43	25	78
9 Castletown Bere,	1	6	18	25
10 Valentin,	—	—	17	17
11 Dingle,	1	—	—	1
12 Ballyheigue,	1	1	4	6
13 Seafield,	—	2	11	13
14 Galway,	1	10	8	19
15 Clifden,	—	29	85	114
16 Keel,	—	3	37	40
17 Belmullet,	—	2	27	29
18 Ballycastle, Killala,	—	—	25	25
19 Pullendiva,	1	—	8	9
20 Sligo,	—	10	31	41
21 Killybegs,	—	14	54	68
22 Gaidore,	—	—	—	—
23 Rathmullen,	1	22	4	27
24 Moville,	3	36	—	39
25 Ballycastle, Antrim,	—	9	1	10
26 Carrickfergus,	—	9	—	9
27 Donaghadee,	3	30	—	33
28 Strangford,	—	32	4	36
29 Newcastle,	7	23	7	37
30 Dundalk,	—	44	8	52
31 Malahide,	6	9	2	17
Total,	45	437	416	928

APPENDIX No. 4.

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHING, 1894.

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried on at or near the following places:—

No.	Name of Coast Guard Station or Place where information collected.	Date on which fishing commenced.	Date on which fishing ended.	Number of Vessels employed.			Places where Fish were landed by			Number of Fish taken during Season.	Total amount estimated to be realized by the Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.	
				English.	Scottish.	Mans.	1st Class Boats.	2nd Class Boats.	3rd Class Boats.			Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.		
1	Ringsend.	1894. 1st September.	1894. 8th September.						Ringsend.	14	4			These mackerel were taken in the trawls of about 20 of the Ringsend Boats.	
2	Kingstown.	27th August.	26th September.				3	2		75	27				
3	Dalkey.	15th August.	12th October.				4		Dalkey.	424	15			Sold fresh.	
4	Bray.	28th August.	20th September.					2	Bray and Killiney.	211	98			do.	
5	Greystones.	30th July.	20th September.					3	Greystones.	187	105			do.	
6	Wicklow.	1st September.	30th September.					1	Wicklow.	14	1			do.	
7	Carnsore.	16th August.	21st August.					5	Carnsore.	83	3			do.	
8	Kilmore.	20th July.	30th September.				28		Kilmore Quay.	852	129			do.	
9	Bar of Lough.	20th July.	4th October.					3	Bar of Lough.	46	14			do.	
10	Bannow.	18th July.	16th October.					4	Bannow.	162	45			do.	
11	Fethard.	15th July.	28th September.				22		Fethard and Slade, Dunmore.	1,355	237			do.	
12	Dunmore, East.	23rd August.	13th October.				24			5614	124			do.	
13	Boatstrand.	10th July.	20th September.					7	Boatstrand.	338	80			do.	
14	Ballynacaw.	16th August.	20th September.					11	Rinnahask, Portally, and Ballynacaw.	81	39			do.	
15	Ballinacorney.	28th August.	18th October.				9		Dungarvan.	625	103			do.	
16	Holwick Head.	20th August.	23rd September.					3	Dungarvan.	304	26			do.	
17	Youghal.	24th July.	15th September.				6	11	Youghal.	62	9	Youghal.	14		
18	Ballycotton.	22nd August.	21st September.				9		Ballycotton.	856	146			Sold fresh at Cork and Middleton.	
19	Oyster Haven.	24th August.	21st September.				2		Oyster Haven.	26	5			Kept by fishermen for their own consumption. Balance sold fresh, & sent to Cork and Liverpool. All cured by fishermen for their own consumption. All cured.	
20	Upper Cove.	1st August.	16th October.			8	26	12	Kinsale.	4,041	1,278	Kinsale.	117		
21	Old Head.	16th August.	17th September.					4	Old Head.	32	4				
22	Union Hall.	4th August.	18th October.			15	15	1	Union Hall and Glandore Pier, Castletownsend.	7,205	1,628	Union Hall and Glandore.	1,898		
23	Castletownsend.	14th August.	17th October.			9	5	5	Castletownsend.	3,847	632	Castletownsend.	1,268	do.	
24	Baltimore.	20th August.	31st October.			4	38		Baltimore.	9,851	1,913	Baltimore.	2,259		
25	Schull.	23rd August.	7th November.			2	11	11	Schull and Cape Clear Island.	5773	191	Schull, Cape Clear Island, Kilerohane, and Lower Letter.	1,290	All cured.	
26	Crookhaven.	4th August.	24th November.				5	15	Dunmanus Pier.	4,117	1,033	Dunmanus Pier.	1,964		
27	Castletown Bere.	15th August.	7th November.					30	Bantry, Gearies, Glengarriff, Durrus, Whitehorse, Urin, and Adrigole.	598	149	Sheep Head, Gearies, Glengarriff, &c., &c.	182	35,320 sent fresh to Bantry and Cork Markets. Remainder cured for home consumption.	
28	Garnish and Dursey Island.	18th August.	8th December.					18	Garnish and Dursey Island.	56,152	6,097	Garnish and Dursey Island.	4,864		
29	Ballydonegan.	27th July.	29th December.					47	Dursey Island, Garinish, Tranterlagh, and Ballydonegan.	13,528	2,680	Dursey Island, Garinish, Tranterlagh, Ballydonegan, &c.	6,500		
30	Ballyverone.	13th August.	29th October.					103	Urban, Ardloggin, Eyries, Ardgroon, and Ardgroon, &c., &c.	14,642	3,447	Urban, Ardloggin, Eyries, Ardgroon, &c., &c.	5,580	All cured.	
31	Lackeen Point.	1st September.	3rd October.					10	Rossmore, Rossdohun, and West Cove.	1,612	338	West Cove, Rossmore, Blackwater and Rossdohun.	430		
32	Waterville.	14th July.	29th October.					22	West Cove, Reem, and Derrymore.	6,785	1,347	West Cove, Reem, and Derrymore.	909		
33	Ballinskelligs.	8th August.	22nd December.					21	Ballinskelligs, Boat Cove Glen, and Innyterry.	3,394	734	Ballinskelligs and Boat Cove Glen.	1,350	8,600 sent fresh to Caher-civeen. Remainder cured.	
34	Portmagee.	30th July.	1st December.					76	Portmagee.	18,954	2,661	Waterville and Portmagee Pier.	1,853	A large quantity sent fresh to English markets.	
35	Knightstown.	20th August.	3rd December.					60	Knightstown, Tabilla, and Reemard Point.	3,730	1,026	Knightstown.	1,246	do.	
36	Caheraveen.	28th July.	1st December.					20	Coonana and Coos-croon.	1,804	273	Coonana.	215	Some sent fresh to England.	
37	Kells.	31st July.	10th October.				2	14	Kells, Foileye, Gleesk, and Rossbeigh.	509	80			Some sent fresh to Manchester. Remainder cured for home consumption and local markets.	
38	Minard.	7th August.	21st August.					5	Auniscul and Minard.	56	25	Auniscul.		6,700 cured for home consumption. Remainder sold fresh locally.	
39	Dingle.	1st August.	15th December.					85	Brandon Creek, Brandon, Smerwick, and Ballymore.	1894	35	Dingle and Brandon.	9,248	The fish cured at Dingle was purchased fresh at Smerwick, Brandon, Brandon Creek, and Dingle, and brought to Dingle for curing	
40	Ventry.	4th September.	20th November.					9	Blasket Islands, Dunquin, Ventry Quay, and Ventry.	890	333				
41	Smerwick.	9th August.	6th December.					130	Smerwick, Ballydavid, N. and S., Brandon Creek, and Glasshabeg.	10,571	2,681	Smerwick, Brandon Creek, Ballydavid, N. and S.	2,817		
42	Brandon Creek.	18th July.	6th December.					61	Brandon Creek.	16,608	3,092				
43	Brandon.	17th August.	6th December.					50	Brandon.	7,100	2,627	Brandon.	1,000	Remainder sold fresh, and a large quantity sent fresh to Dingle for curing. Sent to Tralee.	
44	Fenit.	5th September.	20th November.					20	Fenit.	252	12				
45	Kilkee.	28th July.	6th December.					29	Kilkee, Farrishy, Goleen, and Kildard.	3,068	896				
46	Farrishy.	28th July.	6th December.					7		2,545	325				
47	Seafeld.	1st August.	21st December.					25	Seafeld, Clonichy, and Quilly.	7,397	1,061			Entire capture sent fresh to Dublin, Limerick, Kilmuck, Ennis, and Liverpool.	
48	Liscannor.	13th July.	20th November.					27	Liscannor.	378	63				
49	Glenina and Derreen.	17th August.	20th September.					12	Glenina Pier.	248	54				
50	Ballyvaughan.	2nd August.	24th September.				30	20	Ballyvaughan.	250	33			About 120 barrels cured for local markets.	
51	Arran, S.	11th August.	18th October.					3	South Arran.	384	14				
52	Arran.	1st August.	22nd October.					9	Kilronan and Kilmanry.	781	247	Kilronan.	129		
53	Galway.	7th August.	13th September.				108	115	Galway.	409	55				
54	Spiddle.	1st August.	20th September.				12	30	Galway, Spiddle, and Barna.	504	14				
55	Costello Bay.	13th August.	17th October.						Different places along coast.	648	118			All cured for home consumption.	
56	Cloggan.	10th August.	17th October.					12	Inishboffin and Rushidilisk.	1,450	363			do.	
57	Clew Bay.	3rd August.	31st October.				5	7	Carrowkeeran.	458	189				
58	Achill Beg.	15th July.	29th August.					22	Westport, Newport, Carrowkeeran, Carrowmore, and Kilmeena, &c.	292	146			About 2,000 cured for home consumption. Sold fresh.	
59	Keel.	20th July.	12th September.					4	Carraun and Clare Island.	192	30				
60	Belmullet.	1st August.	15th December.					58	Keel.	245	67				
61	Belderg.	1st July.	20th August.					60	Blind Harbour, Aughadoo, Inver, and Mullageena.	1,066	419			33,240 sold fresh.	
62	Rathlacken.	1st September.	30th December.					11	Belderg, Portlurin, Portlough, and Dun-Kegun.	1,595	475				
63	Kilcummin.	20th July.	13th September.					40	Lackan.	2,234	56			7,120 cured for home consumption. Remainder sold fresh. Sold fresh.	
64	Inniscrone.	23rd August.	17th October.					14	Doek and Kilcummin.	78	29			do.	
65	Pollocheeny.	22nd August.	24th September.					5	Inniscrone Pier.	32	6			do.	
66	Rosses Point.	3rd July.	5th September.					3	Pollocheeny.	10				do.	
67	Mullaghmore.	7th July.	25th September.					25	Rosses Point.	645	99			do.	
68	Ballyshannon.	13th August.	28th September.					10	Mullaghmore.	500	131			do.	
69	Tribane.	1st August.	20th October.					26	Ballyshannon and Bundoran.	775	132				
70	Killybegs.	1st July.	30th November.			15	15		Inver and Ballyederlan.	4,642	470				
71	Teelin.	1st September.	30th November.					4	Killybegs.	44	9				
72	Inishcoo.								Teelin.		2			Sold fresh.	
73	Dunfanaghy.	28th June.	9th August.					10	Dunfanaghy.	392	67			6 barrels cured and kept for local markets. Sold fresh.	
74	Downies Bay.	7th September.	9th September.					2	Downies Pier.	2	6			do.	
75	Port Bullinoy.	2nd August.	20th September.					6	Miltown and Bullinoy.	1,120	381			do.	
76	Newcastle.	28th July.	29th September.					4	Newcastle.	312	125			Sent fresh to Belfast.	
77	Ardglass.	26th June.	11th October.			1	16		Ardglass.	1,502	110			Sold fresh.	
78	Annalong.	1st July.	3rd August.					6	Annalong.	18	5			Taken in herring nets.	
79	Leestown.	1st August.	17th September.							114	6			Sold fresh.	
80	Gilos Quay.	8th August.	4th October.						Gilos Quay and Whitestown.	848	417			do.	
81	Clogher Head.	15th June.	20th September.					10	Clogher Head.	300	67				
Total.											22,108	42,136			46,133

APPENDIX NO. 5—continued.

For these and other reasons it is considered that the introduction of cured mackerel would have to contend with great difficulties.

Dantzic.—Mackerel would have to compete with Scotch and Scandinavian herrings. Suggestion made that tinned mackerel known as "Soused Mackerel" in the United States, might sell.

Pickled mackerel would have to be sold at a low price, as the consumers of Germany and Poland are of the poorer classes.

BELGIUM.

Antwerp.—Opinion of Chamber of Commerce and principal salesmen is that there is not much prospect.

HOLLAND.

Rotterdam.—Only fish imported are Scotch herrings. Mackerel unknown in the markets.

DENMARK.

No prospect.

FRANCE.

No prospect.

SPAIN.

Bilbao.—£8 per ton duty. Sardines, salted, are sold very cheap. Not much prospect.

Barcelona.—The Spanish people do not care for mackerel. There is a large consumption of dried codfish and cured sardines.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon.—No prospect; local fish supply abundant—only import of the kind is that of salt cod from Newfoundland and Norway.

ITALY.

Genoa.—Import duty 2s. 5½d. per cwt. Herrings more acceptable, but it is possible that a market for mackerel might be developed. Small mackerel should be included in samples. From October, 1892, to January, 1893, there was imported into Genoa, Codfish—72,228 quintals, which realized from 24s. to 12s. net. per quintal; Pilchards—12,203 casks, at from 36s. to 25s.; Herrings—23,580 casks and 2,258 barrels. During late years there has been a large and steady increase of imports of salt fish at this port.

Venice.—Suggestion made that a respectable and active commission agent should go round and leave samples with the best houses in the district dealing in this class of goods.

APPENDIX NO. 5—continued.

Ancona.—Consumption of mackerel preserved in brine is small—(about 200 to 300 barrels)—which are obtained from Dalmatia. No sale for large fish—length preferred about 9 to 10 inches.

Turin.—Name given of a dealer who would be ready to receive a sample free of all expenses and charges, who would report on possibility of pushing the trade; would expect a monopoly of the trade.

Florence.—Good firms offer to receive samples free of expense and push sale. It is stated that a barrel of fish for that market should not exceed 88 lbs.

AUSTRIA.

Trieste.—No prospect; local fisheries good.

TURKEY.

Sofia.—No good prospect.

Constantinople.—No good prospect.

Varna.—Local mackerel small; fresh or roughly salted sell wholesale at from 35s. to 80s. per 1,000; the price being, for retail salt mackerel, 5 to 10 centimes each. The import duty would be 8½ per cent. ad valorem, and an Octroi tax of about 8s. per cwt.

Salonica.—No good prospect; a limited amount of dried cod is imported at £4 12s. per cask of 4 cwt.

ASIA MINOR.

Smyrna.—Immense quantities of smoked and salted fish consumed. It is feared mackerel may be too expensive. A British commission merchant offers to do his best.

Information received since date of above Circular:—

GERMANY.

Berlin.—Retail price of fresh mackerel is 25 pfennings (3d.) each, and of cured 40 pfennings (4½d.) Fresh mackerel forwarded from Norway in May, June, and July in cases of 50 and 100 fish. Prices generally lowest in June. Mr. Lindenberg, of Berlin, willing to push the trade if fish can be delivered at a lower price than home cured mackerel, that is to say, at less than 40 pfennings each, and provided arrivals are in good edible condition. It is thought that the German public would soon get accustomed to the taste of the Irish fish, and if latter supplied cheaper than the home cured there is reason to believe that the trade would develop.

Dusseldorf.—It is not here only a question of quality as compared with that of Hamburg, Kiel, and Holland, but it is one of freight. If business is to be done it would be necessary to ensure the lowest possible through going rates to the Rhine (Ruhrort, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Coblenz, Maintz, &c.)

APPENDIX NO. 5—continued.

The demand in consequence of distance of sea coasts for cheap cured fish, and amongst the higher classes for superior quality is very considerable. Greatest energy would be required to open a market for Ireland.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.—Herring is the common article of consumption. Cured mackerel almost unknown. Irish mackerel might be introduced.

CHILI.

Santiago.—To save time, expense, and trouble, samples, with price and all particulars, should be sent to the Glasgow House, who know the requirements of this trade. Address Messrs. A. G. Scott and Co., Glasgow.

URUGUAY.

Monte Video.—Uruguayan tariff—Fish salted in casks or cases is charged seven cents on an official valuation of twenty cents.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane.—Mackerel on this market sold in tins of about 1 lb. weight. No experiment has yet been made with the fish in bulk, such as contained in barrels and cured somewhat like herrings. If a trial shipment sent should reach about January so as to catch the Lent market. If shipped by steamer care should be taken that barrels are far from boilers and in a cool part of ship.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of DEALERS in CURED FISH who have been recommended, as given in Memorandum of 30th June, 1894.

(Those marked with a * have agreed to receive samples.)

St. Petersburg.

*William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg.

Reval.

T. C. Koch, T. E. Kuhlmann, Carl F. Gahlback, and Christopher Rosermann.

Libau.

*Mr. Charles J. Hill will act as agent. Is Vice-Consul at Libau.

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued.*

Riga.

*Mr. Woldemar G. Sperling, Riga.

Odessa.

*Mr. Bartolemy Antonovich Dubinine, Deribas-street, Odessa.

Pernau.

*Mr. J. E. Cattley, Pernau (Vice-Consul).

Helsingfors.

*Mr. Lars Krogius.

*Mr. F. Sjöblom.

Stettin.

Mr. Julius Rohleder, Stettin.
Mr. William Reid, Stettin.

Messrs. Schroder and Tresselt,
Stettin.
Messrs. Sandler and Co., Stettin.

Dantzic.

*Mr. O. F. Wendt.

Antwerp.

*Mr. Jules Jansen No. 42, Rue des Soeurs Noires.

Ostende.

Mr. Nierinck, 2, Rue Navessière.

Bilbao.

*Mr. Luis de Gondra, 7, Hernani.

Barcelona.

*F. Witty and Co., Barcelona.

Genoa.

Messrs. F. W. Mowinckel.

*Messrs. F. Brocchi and Co., Piazza Fossatello, Genoa.

Venice.

Signor G. B. Pick, 35, St. Angelo (Commission Agent).

Ancona.

*Messrs. Sabbato, Baraffaele and Co.

*Messrs. Cesare Tarsetti.

*Messrs. H. W. Morellet (also Commission Agents).

Milan.

Messrs. Fratelli Polli, 7 Via Bossi.

Messrs. Portalupi Andreazzi and Co., 20 Via Vigivano.

Messrs. Francesco Canda, 60, Viale Porta Volta.

Messrs. Porta and Magni—Commissionari—39, Via Broletto.

*Appendix to the Report of the*APPENDIX NO. 5—*continued.**Turin.*

*Signor Enrico Fuhrmann (also Commission Agent).

Florence.

*Messrs. Cesare Bellini, 52^o, Via dei Cimatori.
 *Messrs. Gaetano Corsini, 20 to 22, Via Porta Rossa.
 Messrs. Lodovico Cecchi, 2, Via dell' Oche.
 Messrs. Berti and Ciofi, 2, Via dei Cimatori.
 Messrs. Eredi Mori, 3, Via delle Terme.
 M. Cesare Giorgi, 4, Via dei Cimatori.

Trieste.

Signor Vinc. J. Dom Caldara.	|	Signori Debenz and Macerata.
Signor fui'Ant. Carabelli.	|	Signor F. Malabotich.
Signor D. Costa.	|	Signor Vittorio Maramaldi.

Salonica.

*Messrs. Allatini, Bros., Quartier Franc, Salonica.

Smyrna.

Mr. John F. Maltass (Commission Agent).

Information as to Names and Addresses of Dealers in Cured Fish, who have been recommended since date of above Circular :—

Vienna.

Mr. Theodor Etti, 1, Akademie Strasse.

Berlin.

*Mr. C. Lindenberg, 37, Neue Friedrich Strasse.

Dusseldorf.

A. Gitsels.	|	E. Grube and Co.
Jacob Klees.	|	H. Küpper.
Carl Klees.	|	Jos. Karp.
Gebrüder von Kraft.	|	P. W. Klein Sohn.
Wilhelm von Kraft.	|	Emil Lichtenberg.
Carl Massen.	|	C. Röver.
Carl Mesz.	|	Jean Conen.

Frankfort-on-Main.

*M. Wilcke.

Mayence.

*F. C. Haenlein Sohn.

Altona.

*Herr A. Wiltbagen.

Bremen.

Herr F. L. Bodes, 106, Sögestrasse.
 Herr F. Klevenhufen and Co., 1-3, Börsenpassage.

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued*

Lübeck.

*Herr T. F. Jäger, 31, Fischstrasse.

Dresden.

*C. G. Kühnel, A. Webergasse.

Cologne.

M. Nolden, 46, am Hof.

A. Umé, 3, Steinweg.

G. Kuyten, Maximinenstrasse.

Anton Lilsdorff, 73, Heumarkt.

P. Oebel, 78, Heumarkt.

Hubert Gitsels, 50, Grosse Witschgasse.

Ruben and Bielefeld, 41-45, am Hof.

A. Schelte, 26, Rheingasse.

Heinrich Greuvers, 1, Joachimstrasse.

J. Ritzefeld, 26, Rheingasse.

Carl Rademacher, 75, Freiheitstrasse (Cöln-Deutz).

Santiago and Valparaiso.

*Messrs. Weir, Scott and Co. (Samples to be sent direct to Messrs.
A. G. Scott and Co., Glasgow).

Monte Video.

*Messrs. Vanrell and Sons.

Brisbane.

*Messrs. Webster and Co., Mary-street.

*Queensland Agency Co., Charlotte-street.

Melbourne.

Henry Berry, Spencer-street.

John Connell and Co., Limited, Bourke-street.

Fletcher Chester and Co., Elizabeth-street.

Groves, Rice, and McVitty, Flinders-street.

Burk, Francart and Co., Somerset-place, Little Bourke-street.

Couche, Calder and Co., William-street.

King Engel and McCulloch, William-street.

Jules Renard and Co., Little Collins-street.

Chaley, Fisher and Co., The Rialto, Collins-street.

Robert Dickins and Co., Market-street, Melbourne.

Mutual Store, Limited, Flinders-street, Melbourne.

Jas. Service and Co., Collins-street, Melbourne.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed			
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	
Dunmore, E.,	May.	August.	-	-	1	
Ballinacourty and Dunganarvan.	1st June. (Spring and	30th Sept. Autumn.)	-	-	2	
Helvick Head,	May.	July.	-	-	-	
Youghal,	30th June.	24th July.	-	-	-	
Ballycotton,	17th May.	9th June.	-	-	-	
Kinsale,	2nd May.	9th June.	-	-	39	
Smerwick,	23rd February.	31st March.	-	-	-	
Cappa,	1st June. (Spring and	31st December. Autumn.)	-	-	-	
Seafeld,	9th January.	17th January.	-	-	-	
Liscannor,	1st February.	15th April.	-	-	-	
South Arran,	March.	April.	-	-	-	
Belmullet,	February.	May.	-	-	-	
Rosspoint and Dunkegan,	1st May.	15th June.	-	-	-	
Teelin,	15th January.	21st March.	-	-	-	
Malinmore, Malinbeg, and Glencolumbkille.	March.	June.	-	-	-	
Knockalla,	10th January.	1st February.	-	-	-	
Moville,	1st January.	20th March.	-	-	-	
Carrickfergus,	May.	August.	-	-	-	
Cloghy,	15th April. (Spring and	31st August. Autumn.)	-	-	-	
Ardglass,	22nd May. (Spring and	12th October. Autumn.)	1	30	31	
Killough,	1st June.	25th August	-	-	-	
Kilkeel and Lecstones,	1st June.	5th August.	-	2	10	
Clogher Head,	1st June.	15th July.	-	-	-	
Balbriggan,	11th June.	13th June.	-	-	1	

NOTE.—The dates given are those between which the fishing known as the "Spring" fishing was "Autumn and Winter Season" commenced and ended at other places.

• All herrings taken at these places were used as bait.

No. 6.

SPRING, 1891.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
5	2	-	-	-	1	5	2	-	Dunmore, East.
10	6	8	-	-	2	10	6	8	Dungarvan.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Do.
-	6	11	-	-	-	-	6	11	Youghal.
-	6	2	-	-	-	-	6	2	Ballycotton.
2	-	-	-	-	30	2	-	-	Kinsale.
-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	130	Smerwick, Ballydavid South, and Brandon Creek.
-	3	15	-	-	-	-	3	12	Cappa, Kilrush, Querrin, Scattery, and Knock.
-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	14	Seafeld, Quilty, and Clogh-auninchy.
-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	Liscannon.
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	South Arran Island.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	Belmullet.
-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	Rossport and Dunkegan.
-	4	16	-	-	-	-	4	10	Teelin and Tawney.*
-	3	5	-	-	-	-	3	5	Malinbeg.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Fannad Point.
-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	Redcastle, Whitecastle, Moville, Glenburnie, Clare River, and Magilligan.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Scotch Quarter Pier, Carrickfergus.
7	51	-	-	-	-	7	53	-	Macanmon and Ardglass.
44	41	-	1	16	20	22	17	-	Ardglass.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Ardglass.
18	-	-	-	2	10	18	-	-	Kilkeel.
5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	Clogher Head.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Balbriggan.

carried on. At some places, the so-called "Spring" fishing overlapped the dates on which the

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1894,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed			
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	
Bray,	7th November.	22nd November.	-	-	-	
Greystones,	5th November.	27th November.	-	-	-	
Wicklow,	22nd October.	6th December.	-	-	-	
Arklow,	29th October.	29th December.	-	-	-	
Courtown,	1st November.	21st December.	-	-	-	
Cahore,	12th November.	31st December.	-	-	-	
Rosslare,	5th November.	20th December.	-	-	-	
Ballygeary,	5th November.	6th December.	-	-	-	
Dunmore, E.,	September.	November.	-	-	-	
Ballinacourty and Duncarvan,	"	"	-	-	-	
Youghal,	8th August.	8th September.	-	-	-	
Knockadoon,	20th August.	12th October.	-	-	-	
Ballycotton,	26th October.	28th December.	-	-	-	
Oyster Haven,	5th October.	30th October.	-	-	-	
Old Head, Kinsale,	15th September.	30th September.	-	-	-	
Schull,	September.	November.	-	-	-	
Crookhaven,	20th August.	26th October.	-	-	-	
Castletownbere,	15th July.	1st November.	-	-	-	
Lackan Point,	20th September.	30th October.	-	-	-	
Ballinskelligs,	21st August.	3rd September.	-	-	-	
Portmagee,	26th June.	27th July.	-	-	-	
Kells,	23rd August.	10th October.	-	-	-	
Cromane Point,	October.	31st December.	-	-	-	
Minard,	9th August.	17th August.	-	-	-	
Dingle,	17th August.	31st October.	-	-	-	
Ventry,	18th August.	10th October.	-	-	-	
Smerwick	17th August.	20th October.	-	-	-	
Fenit,	21th July.	21st December.	-	-	-	
Beale and Astee,	20th June.	31st October.	-	-	-	

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break

NOTE—The dates given are those between which the fishing known as the "Autumn and Winter" dates on which the "Spring" season commenced and ended at other places.

No. 7.

AND WINTER, 1894-5.

during the Season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	Bray.
-	4	3	-	-	-	-	4	2	Greystones.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	Wicklow.
-	63	4	-	-	-	-	63	4	Arklow.
-	11	12	-	-	-	-	13	11	Courtown Harbour.
-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	Calore.
-	26	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	Rosslare.
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	Ballygeary.
24	12	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	Dunmore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	6	11	-	-	-	-	6	11	Youghal.
-	12	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	Youghal.
1	10	3	-	-	-	1	10	3	Ballycotton.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Oyster Haven.
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	Old Head and Kinsale.
-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	At various places in Dunmanus Bay.
-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	Crookhaven and Goleen.
-	14	28	-	-	-	-	14	28	Castletown, Bantry, Glenarriffe, Gerabics, Trafrask, Whitehorse, and Urin.
-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	Castlecove, Bunnow, Rossmore, and Roscdohan.
-	2	13	-	-	-	-	2	8	Ballinskelligs, Renroe, and Inny River.
-	4	30	-	-	-	-	2	25	Portmagee and Valentia Harbour.
-	2	11	-	-	-	-	2	11	Kells, Gleesk, Foileys, and Glenbeigh.
-	5	21	-	-	-	-	5	15	Cromane, Lack, Aughills, and Callanafersy.
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	Minard and Anniscaul.
8	11	51	-	-	-	8	6	80	Ballymore and Dingle.
-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	13	Ventry, Dunquin, and Blasket Islands.
-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	130	Smerwick, Ballydavid, and Brandon Creek.
-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	12	Fenit, Kilfenora, and Spa.
-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	10	Ballylongford, Beale, Ballybunion, and Kilrush.

between Spring and Autumn seasons.

fishing was carried on. At some places the so-called "Autumn and Winter" fishing overlapped the

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN 1894,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed			
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	
Tarbert,	September.	November.	-	-	-	
Cappa,	"	"	-	-	-	
Killcredane, .	July.	December.	-	-	-	
Scafield,	6th November.	27th November.	-	-	-	
Liscannor, .	13th August.	15th November.	-	-	-	
Ballyvaughan,	15th October.	8th December.	-	-	-	
South Arran Island,	4th September.	19th October.	-	-	-	
North Arran Island,	21st August.	23rd October.	-	-	-	
Spiddle,	19th September.	20th October.	-	-	-	
Costello Bay,	September.	November.	-	-	-	
Cleggan,	October.	December.	-	-	-	
Tully,	20th October.	30th December.	-	-	-	
Rosmoney, .	20th August.	25th December.	-	-	-	
Achil Beg, .	20th August.	15th November.	-	-	-	
Keel, .	10th August.	18th October.	-	-	-	
Belmullet, .	August.	December.	-	-	-	
Ballyglass, .	1st September.	30th October.	-	-	-	
Belderig,	1st August.	15th October.	-	-	-	
Killeummin,	23th August.	29th November.	-	-	-	
Ross, .	23th August.	15th October.	-	-	-	
Innisrone, .	22nd August.	27th November.	-	-	-	
Fullocheeny,	August.	November.	-	-	-	
Rossea Point,	20th September.	15th January, 1895.	-	-	-	
Ragbley,	27th November.	17th January, 1895.	-	-	-	
Mullaghmore,	28th August.	21st December.	-	-	-	
Ballyshannon,	1st October.	December.	-	-	-	
Ball Hill, Donegal, .	15th September.	30th November.	-	-	-	
Tribane,	1st September.	20th October.	-	-	-	
Killybegs,	1st September.	25th November.	-	19	-	
Portnoo,	31st August.	31st October.	-	-	-	

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break

No. 7.—continued.

AND WINTER 1894-5—continued.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herring generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
-	3	5	-	-	-	-	3	5	Ballylongford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	Kilrush.
-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	14	Seafield.
-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	Liscannor.
-	31	21	-	-	-	-	20	16	Ballyvaughan, Glenina, Kin- varra, Bush Harbour, and Arran Quay.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	South Arran Island.
1	6	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	Kilronan and Galway.
-	120	53	-	-	-	-	50	30	Galway.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Galway.
-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	6	Ballynakill and Letterfrack.
-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	10	Leenane, Rosroe, Glenna- gimla, Salruick, and Glass- illaun.
-	5	73	-	-	-	-	5	30	Westport, Lecanvey, Car- rowkeerin, Louisburgh, Mulranny, and Newport.
-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	15	Curraun, Louisburgh, Clogh- more, Achilbeg, Dooega, and Boliaghanna.
-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	10	Keel and Dooagh.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	Behmullet.
-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	58	Blind Harbour, Ballyglass, Inver, and Muinagreena.
-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	30	Portacloy, Rossport, Portur- lin, and Dunkeegan.
-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	30	Rathfran, Kileummin, Lec- kan, Polnamuck.
-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	Killala Quay.
-	4	24	-	-	-	-	4	20	Inniscrone.
-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	Fullocheeny and Inniscrone.
-	1	11	-	-	-	-	1	8	Rosses Point and Sligo.
-	6	21	-	-	-	-	5	21	Ballyconnell and Raghley.
-	3	27	-	-	-	-	3	25	Mullaghmore.
-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	Bundoran and Bunatoochan.
-	7	11	-	-	-	-	5	9	Donegal.
-	12	17	-	-	-	-	12	17	Inver and Mullaghmore.
15	-	-	-	19	-	15	-	-	Killybegs.
-	2	8	-	-	-	-	2	8	Portnoo and Rosbeg.

between Spring and Autumn Seasons.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1894,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed			
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	
Rutland,	1st September.	2nd February, 1895.	-	-	-	
Burtonport,	1st September.	2nd February, 1895.	-	-	-	
Kincasslagh,	6th September.	26th January, 1895.	-	-	-	
Bunbeg,	2nd November.	1st February, 1895.	-	-	-	
Sheephaven,	18th August.	15th January, 1895.	-	-	-	
Mulroy,	1st August.	31st September.	-	-	-	
Knockalla,	24th July.	20th October.	-	-	-	
Rathmullan,	1st July.	30th September.	-	-	-	
Buncrana,	1st August.	30th September.	-	-	-	
Caldall Bay,	20th November.	30th January, 1895.	-	-	-	
Port Kinnagoe,	1st November.	3rd January, 1895.	-	-	-	
Moville,	1st September.	20th December.	-	-	-	
Burr Point,	15th June.	11th October.	-	-	-	
Cloghy,	"	"	-	-	-	
Portaferry,	20th June.	28th August.	-	-	-	
Strangford,	1st June.	31st August.	-	-	-	
Ardglass,	"	"	-	-	-	
Annalong,	28th June.	4th October.	-	-	-	
Kilkeel and Leestone,	10th September.	6th November.	-	-	-	
Cranfield,	5th October.	15th November.	-	-	-	
Omeath,	1st September.	4th December.	-	-	-	
Carlingford,	1st October.	8th November.	-	-	-	
Giles' Quay,	1st October.	4th November.	-	-	-	
Dunany Point,	15th August.	20th October.	-	-	-	
Clogher Head,	15th October.	15th December.	-	-	-	
Balbriggan,	11th October.	13th October.	-	5	-	
Rush,	11th November.	16th December.	-	-	-	

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break

No. 7—continued.

AND WINTER, 1894-5—continued.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
2	30	70	-	-	-	2	26	60	Burtonport, Rutland, Inniscree, and Arranmore.
-	10	20	-	-	-	-	6	15	Burtonport and Castleport.
-	8	20	-	-	-	-	6	16	Kincasslagh, Mullaghdoe, Cruit, and Keadue.
-	35	1	-	-	-	-	26	1	Bunbeg, Rinnafarset, Annagary, and Gola and Inishmeane Islands.
-	7	21	-	-	-	-	7	21	Portnablahy, Duntanaghy, and Downing's Bay Pier.
-	20	8	-	-	-	-	16	8	Downing's Bay Pier.
-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	Knockalla, Port Bawn, Newbridge, Portsalon, Rathmullen, and Buncrana.
-	31	4	-	-	-	-	31	4	Rathmullan, Raybridge, Ramelton, Burt, Inch Island and Manoreenningham.
-	17	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	Buncrana and Dunree Bay.
-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	Portasally and Portaleen.
-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	Port Kinnagee and Tremone.
-	16	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	Redcastle, Whitecastle, Moville, Glenburnie, Clure River, and Magilligan.
2	24	26	-	-	-	2	20	2	Portavogie.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	12	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	Portaferry, Ardglass, and Kircubbin.
-	13	2	-	-	-	-	13	2	Ardglass, Killelef, Strangford, Ardmillen, and Killelchy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	14	-	-	-	-	5	14	-	Kilkeel and Annalong.
-	36	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	Kilkeel.
-	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	Kilkeel.
-	6	2	-	-	-	-	6	2	Greer's Quay, Omagh.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Greer's Quay.
-	22	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	Giles' Quay and Whitestown.
-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	Annagasson and Salter's Rock.
4	18	1	-	-	-	4	18	1	Clogher Head.
-	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	Balbriggan.
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	Howth and Skerries.

between Spring and Autumn Seasons.

APPENDIX No. 8.

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1894.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.		
NORTH COAST:—		Cwts.	£	s. d.
Moville,	60		20	12 0
Buncrana,	20		11	10 0
Knockallow,	31		12	9 6
Downies,	3,766		798	1 6
Dunfanaghy,	924		161	12 0
Guidore,	20,513		3,195	15 6
Portnoo,	264		135	17 0
	25,578		4,315	18 0
WEST COAST:—				
Teelin,	177		36	13 0
Killybegs,	4,398		669	18 0
Ballytherland,	80		20	16 0
Ballysiggart,	159		40	0 0
Inver,	835		417	5 0
Ball Hill (Donegal),	70		14	12 0
Mullaghmore,	1,137		311	18 6
Ragbley,	712		358	0 0
Gortnasato,	592		303	0 0
Fullocheney,	282		190	7 0
Innisrone,	2,925		728	8 6
Kilcummin,	565		206	0 0
Rathlacken,	1,707		413	0 0
Belmullet,	440		105	4 6
Keel,	1,544		440	3 6
Darby's Point,	6		3	0 0
Achillbeg,	508		251	10 0
Clew Bay,	60		27	10 6
Costello Bay,	72		29	0 0
Spiddal,	1		0	13 0
Galway,	1,665		591	16 0
Glenina,	52		13	0 0
North Arran,	119		61	16 0
South „,	175		25	10 0
Liscannor,	99		47	0 0
Seafeld,	46		17	13 0
Kilkee,	3		0	12 6
Fenit,	243		125	1 6
Brandon,	8		2	0 0
Brandon Creek,	52		14	0 0
Smerwick,	12		5	6 0
Ventry,	33		12	0 0
Dingle,	93		36	8 0
Cahiraveen,	7		2	2 6
Valentia,	5		1	15 0
Portmagee,	70		36	5 0
	18,932		5,612	11 0

APPENDIX No. 8.—continued.

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1894—continued.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
SOUTH COAST:—	Cwts.	£ s. d.
Bantry,	589	198 14 0
Crookhaven,	19	6 0 0
Castletownsend,	70	4 10 0
Union Hall,	19	11 7 6
Old Head,	46	25 10 0
Upper Cove, Kinsale,	17,411	3,509 17 6
Oyster Haven,	24	9 10 0
Queenstown,	531	105 3 0
Ballycotton,	791	250 7 0
Youghal,	309	94 12 6
Helvick Head,	460	199 0 0
Ballinacourty,	1,921	540 12 0
Dunmore, East,	2,826	628 6 6
Kilmore,	93	18 15 6
	25,139	5,602 5 6
EAST COAST:—		
Rosslare,	113	65 9 6
Wexford,	31	11 3 6
Courtown,	120	39 0 0
Arklow,	1,430	592 0 0
Wicklow,	174	143 15 0
Bray,	30	10 0 0
Kingstown,	227	98 2 0
Howth,	34	18 11 6
Rush,	8	3 17 6
Clogher Head,	289	344 6 6
Kilkeel,	9,205	2,638 18 0
Annalong,	173	49 17 0
Newcastle,	3	1 15 0
Ardglass,	17,474	5,217 5 0
	29,311	9,234 4 0
NORTH,	25,578	4,345 18 0
WEST,	18,932	5,612 11 0
SOUTH,	25,139	5,602 5 6
EAST,	29,311	9,234 4 0
TOTAL,	98,960	24,791 13 6

APPENDIX No. 9.

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RETURN of the Quantity of Salted and Cured Fish imported into Ireland during the Year 1894.

Appendix to the Report of the

Port.	Herrings.					Cod.			Ling.			Haddock.			Hake.			Other Kinds.			Observations.
	Barrels.	Boxes.	Bulk.			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.																
Belfast,	2,120	-	-	-	-	206	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland. Since 1st August, 1891, dried fish have been exempted from coasting regulations, so that no reliable data can be now obtained.
Coleraine,	{ 2,646 & 81 kegs }	-	-	-	-	14	10	1	12	15	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	From Scotland.
Cork, .	14,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dried fish, 1,523½ tons.					-	-	-	-	-	-	It is known that 2,954 barrels of herrings came from Norway, and 660 from Scotland, and that of the dried fish, 3 tons came from Norway, 196 tons from Iceland, and 147 tons from Scotland. The dried fish imported was principally cod.
Drogheda, .	19½ 1,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	-	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Glasgow and Liverpool.
Dublin,	2,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740 barrels from Lowestoft, 300 from Wick, 888 from Yarmouth, 500 from Islay, and 200 from Portree. A large quantity of cured fish, other than that mentioned herein, reaches Dublin in mixed cargoes.
Dundalk,	153	-	25	17	2	1	6	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Ardrossan and Liverpool.
Galway,	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland.
Limerick,	5,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	From Scotland and England.
Londonderry,	1,800	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	From Scotland.

Newry,	13,000	-	16	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	From Scotland and England.
Skibbereen,	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Norway.
Sligo,	2,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland.
Tralee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil.
Waterford,	1,080	-	-	-	-	260	13	2	24	19	-	16	1	-	-	-	8	-	Herrings, 1,080 barrels from Newfoundland, 230 tons cod, from Norway; balance from Scotland and England.
Westport.	3,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland.
Wexford,	-	-	50	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	From England and Scotland.

SUMMARY.

																			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Herrings.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	17	2
Cod,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	235	9	3
Ling,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242	2	3
Haddock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	1	3
Flake,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	0	0
Other kinds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	18	0
Cured and Dried Fish, not specified, but mainly Cod,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,523	5	0
Total Cured Fish imported in 1894, 49,719 barrels, 1,985 boxes, 81 kegs, and																			2,513	14	3
Do.,	do.,	1893, 54,065	"	2,514	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,107	0	3

MEMO.—The above return cannot be taken to be complete. It represents such information only as the Inspectors have been able to obtain.

APPENDIX No. 10.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	TRAWLING.
DUBLIN BAY, (10th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Bailey Lighthouse at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Mugglins;" thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killiney Hill.
EAST COAST, (14th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Dunany Point to Cranfield Point in the County Down. (Remainder of By-law repealed, <i>see post</i> .)
(31st Dec., 1879.)	Repealing so much of the By-law, dated 14th February, 1851, as prohibits Trawling at all times within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, to Clogher Head, in the County of Louth, and from said Clogher Head to Dunany Point in the County of Louth; and in lieu thereof prohibiting to use any Trawl Net within the limits named above between the Nose of Howth and Dunany Point, between the 1st of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.
DUNDRUM BAY, &c., (3rd Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hellyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.
BELFAST LOUGH, (20th April, 1834.)	<p>Repealing and Rescinding the By-Law of 27th November, 1869, and enacting as follows:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Belfast Lough inside, or to the Westward and Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim), in a S.E. direction to Holywood (in the County of Down). 2. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, both by day and by night, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down). b. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down). 3. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of sunset and sunrise during the Months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down). b. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down). 4. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of Six o'clock in the Evening, and Six o'clock in the Morning, during the Months of December, January, and February, in that part of the Belfast Lough inside, or to the Westward and Southward of a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus (in the County of Antrim) to Rockport (in the County of Down).

APPENDIX No. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof,	Nature of By-Law.
INVER BAY, DONEGAL BAY, (16th Feb., 1857.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Bian Rock, to a place called Doorin Point.
DONEGAL BAY, (15th Nov., 1870.)	Repealing such part of the By-Law of 16th February, 1857, as prohibits Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay from a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, "Blind Rock," in the Townland of Drumaneary, to the Northern Point of the Townland of Rosnowlough Lower, and from thence to Kildoney Point, in the Townland of Kildoney, and from thence to a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, Pointinchose, near Tynte Lodge, in the Townland of Tullaghan.
LACKEN BAY, (7th July, 1894.)	Prohibiting Trawling, in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilmumin Head to Crevagh, all in said County, at all times save during the months of June and July in each year.
GALWAY BAY, (9th Jan., 1854.)	When large shoals of Herrings shall have set in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.
GALWAY BAY, (11th Jan., 1894.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, and March, in each year, to use the method of fishing known as Trawling in that part of Galway Bay, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Quay at Barna, in the County of Galway, to the Martello Tower on Fiavarra Point, in the County of Clare.
BRANDON BAY, (23rd Aug., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coosauna.
BANTRY BAY, (4th June, 1894.)	Repealing and rescinding the By-Laws of 27th March, 1858, and 11th September, 1861, and enacting as follows:— 1. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Bantry Bay comprised within a straight line drawn from Crowdy Point, in the Townland of Bocanagh, Parish of Kilcaskan, and Barony of Bear, to Carrigskye Rock, off the Townland of Ardaturrishmore, in the Barony of Bantry, and from Carrigskye Rock to Reenavanny Point in the Townland of Reenavanny, Parish of Kilmocomege, and Barony of Bantry, on the north shore of Whiddy Island, and also inside or to the east of the Bar between Whiddy Island and the mainland. 2. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Bantry Bay situated between the following imaginary lines:— a. A straight line from Piper Point to Na-glos Point. b. A straight line from the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour), to the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands. 3. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between sunset and sunrise in that part of Bantry Bay situated inside or to the North East of an imaginary line from Sheep's Head on the South, to Doonbeg Head on Bear Island, and continued by a line from the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands, to the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour).
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (15th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding ten tons measurement, within a line drawn from Gaultier Cottage, County Waterford, to Broomhill Point, County Wexford.

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
WEXFORD COAST, (20th April, 1849.)	1stly.—Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; 2ndly, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all Boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel with Drift Nets; 3rdly, Whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.
COUNTY KERRY, . (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island.) (9th Sept., 1892).	Prohibiting at all times, save and except during the months of May and June, in each year, to use the method of Fishing known as Trawling in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valencia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-western extremity of Puffin Island.
KENMARE BAY, (7th June, 1894.)	The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited in that part of Kenmare Bay, situated between the following imaginary lines, during the months of September, October, November, and December, in each year:— a. A straight line from the Western Point of Ross-dohan Island to the Western Point of the entrance to Kilmakillige Harbour. b. A straight line from Lackeen Point to Boat Cove, on the opposite shore.
STEAM TRAWLING.	
SHEEPHAVEN BAY (County of Donegal). (3rd April, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Horn Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Doony Point, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel.
(2nd July, 1894.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Breaaghey Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Doony Point, both in the County of Donegal.
COASTS OF ANTRIM, LONDONDERRY & DONEGAL. (5th August, 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coasts of the Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Donegal, comprised within the space bounded to seaward by an imaginary line drawn from Ramore Head at the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim in a westerly direction to a place called Warren Point on the opposite shore in the County of Donegal, and bounded landward by the shores of the respective Counties, and an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of Lough Foyle from Magilligan Point to Green-castle.
COAST OF COUNTY OF WEXFORD, (9th Sept., 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coast of the County of Wexford comprised within the space bounded by imaginary lines drawn from Crossfarnoge Point near Kilmore to the north point of the Island called North Saltee—and from the southern point of the said Island of North Saltee to the north point of the Island called South Saltee—and from the south point of the said Island of South Saltee to Coningmore Rock, and from said Coningmore Rock to Coningbeg Light Ship, and from said Coningbeg Light Ship to the Barrels Rock Light—and thence to Carusore Point.

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (19th Dec., 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Waterford Harbour lying to the Northward of an imaginary line drawn from Gaultier Cottage in the County of Waterford, to Broomhill Point in the County of Wexford. <i>Provided always that in the case of Steam Yachts, this prohibition shall only apply when they are fishing for sale.</i>
COUNTY KERRY, (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island). (9th Sept., 1892.)	Prohibiting at all times, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by Steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valencia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-Western extremity of Puffin Island.
GALWAY BAY, (14th Dec., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Galway Bay, Counties Galway and Clare, inside or to the East of imaginary lines drawn from Hag's Head in the County of Clare, to Eeragh Island, at the North-Westerly point of Innishmore or North Arran Island, and thence to Golam Head in the County of Galway.
CLEW BAY, (30th June, 1892.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, March, and April, in each year, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Clew Bay, County of Mayo, inside or to the Eastward of imaginary lines drawn from Achilbeg in the County of Mayo, to the Light House on Clare Island, and from Kinnacorra Point in Clare Island, to Roonagh Head in the County of Mayo.
LACKEN BAY, (County of Mayo). (7th March, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilcummin Head to Crevagh, all in said County.
KILLALA BAY, (Counties of Mayo and Sligo). (7th March, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in any part of Killala Bay, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for taking of Herrings or Mackerel.
<p style="text-align: center;">TRAMMEL NETS.</p> <p>DUNGARVAN BAY, (4th July, 1849.)</p>	
	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarvan Bay, within the limit formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the Co. Waterford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacourty Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvick Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'Clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year; and from Five o'Clock, p.m., of

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SEA COAST (between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, COUNTY DONEGAL)— <i>continued.</i>	having meshes of at least one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round when the Net is wet, for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the open season, and where the right to exercise the same exists. Secondly—Prohibiting to use or have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of Donegal between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all Tidal Waters of Rivers flowing into the Sea between the said points, and also around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot, or four inches in the round when the Net is wet, between the 14th day of August in any one year, and the 1st day of December in the same year.
DONEGAL BAY, (21st April, 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 24th February, 1860, prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes less than one inch for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County Donegal inside or to the north-east and north of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckcross Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh and County of Donegal.
BALLINSKELLIGS BAY, (7th October, 1884.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any stones or other matter, or doing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Nets or other Fishing Gear may be injured.
OYSTERS.	
SOUTH-EAST COAST of IRELAND, (from WICKLOW HEAD to CARNMORE POINT. (1st Sept., 1868.)	The Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carnmore Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.
COASTS of DUBLIN, WICKLOW, and WEXFORD. (23rd April, 1869.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 29th April, 1869.	Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lambay Island, in the County Dublin, to Carnmore Point, in the County Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.
DUBLIN BAY. (16th March, 1886.)	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Clontarf Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Greenlawn, Parish of Clontarf, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
Do., . . .	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Sutton Creek Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Sutton North, Parish of Howth, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SOUTH-EAST COAST , between Wicklow Head and Raven Point. (30th Oct., 1839.)	All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on the Coast of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Coast between the limits aforesaid, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
WEXFORD COAST , (8th April, 1862.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the Wexford Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CORK HARBOUR , (29th Feb., 1876.)	First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
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Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
CORK HARBOUR— <i>continued.</i>	<p>diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>
KINSALO HARBOUR and BANDON RIVER. (22nd August, 1872.)	<p>All persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kinsalo Harbour and Bandon River, in the County of Cork, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH MAHON, Co. CORK, (7th January, 1887.)	<p>Permitting to take, dredge for, or have in possession American, Portuguese, French, or other foreign Oysters, in that part of Lough Mahon known as the Carrigrenan Oyster Beds from 1st May to 31st August.</p>
TRALEE BAY, (7th Aug., 1872.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Tralee Bay, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of November in each year.</p>
TRALEE BAY, (29th Feb., 1876.)	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of the Bay of Tralee, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX NO. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
<p>RIVER SHANNON, &c., (29th Feb., 1876.)</p>	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st May and 1st September in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, no boat, in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
<p>GALWAY BAY, (13th August, 1877.)</p>	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.</p>
<p>GALWAY BAY, (8th Nov., 1877.)</p>	<p>First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any Season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—No Boat, in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall,</p>

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
GALWAY BAY—continued.	<p>immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take from any rock, strand, or shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
<p>BALLYNAKILL and BERNADERG BAYS. (16th May, 1892.)</p>	<p>First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—No Boat, in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, have on Board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for, or taking, Oysters in said Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on Board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take, from any Rock, Strand, or Shore, of Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending, in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
<p>ACHILL SOUND and CLEW BAY, (19th Nov., 1860.)</p> <p>Season altered so far as BLACK- SOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS are concerned, making Close Season 1st May to 1st Septe. (See post for By-laws relat- ing to these places.)</p>	<p>First.—Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, no boat, in Clew Bay and Achill Sound shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
ACHILL SOUND and CLEW BAY— <i>con.</i>	<p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Achill Sound, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Clew Bay and Achill Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Achill Sound; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS, &c. (19th April, 1862.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.</p>
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS. (25th Nov., 1862.)	<p>Repealing By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, dated the 19th day of November, 1860, so far as they relate to Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, and in lieu thereof—</p> <p>First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, no Boat shall have on board any Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any Boat any such Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets</p>

APPENDIX NO. 10—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS—continued.	connected therewith by any means whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (19th July, 1884.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever, any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall be between the 30th day of April and the 1st day of June in each year.
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (29th April, 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, no boat, in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the Close Season aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat on which it is employed, or to which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c. (15th Feb., 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between 1st May and 1st September), no boat, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement

APPENDIX No. 10—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
LOUGH SWILLY—&c., &c.—	<p>for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH FOYLE, &c. &c., (25th Oct., 1878.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Lough Foyle, no boat, in Lough Foyle shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Foyle shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Lough Foyle by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, or transfer, purchase receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Lough Foyle; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX NO. 10—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
STRANGFORD LOUGH, (13th Nov., 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Strangford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.
STRANGFORD LOUGH, (31st Dec., 1877.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year (that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Strangford Lough), no boat in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand or shore of Strangford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Strangford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, (21st June, 1877.)	Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the grape, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pounds, and every such grape, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, (20th Oct., 1881.)	First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may, hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Carlingford Lough, no boat in Carlingford Lough shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-law.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH.— <i>con.</i>	<p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Carlingford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (15th Aug., 1893.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Carlingford Lough, or in any of the Bays or inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the First day of January and the Thirtieth day of November in each year, both the said days inclusive.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (23th Jan., 1894.)	<p>Permitting to take, or have in possession, American, Portuguese, and Dutch Oysters, in Carlingford Lough, between the Counties of Louth and Down, by any person possessed of, or interested in, any Oyster Fishery in said Lough, during part of the Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough, viz.:—from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, and from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of November, in each year, all said days inclusive.</p> <p>Revoking Order dated the 5th day of May, 1885, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Ballintreskin Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Ballintreskin Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.</p> <p>Also revoking Order dated 17th day of July, 1890, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American, or Dutch Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Carlingford Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townlands of Carlingford and the Liberties of Mullatee, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.</p>

APPENDIX No. 11.

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Antrim.</i>				
1862. 3rd March,	James Walker,	Belfast Lough,	137	7th March, 1877.
<i>County Clare.</i>				
1862. 14th February,	Robert W. C. Reeves,	Clonderlaw Bay,	112	16th September, 1889.
1867. 16th July,	Robert W. C. Reeves,	River Shannon,	30	16th September, 1889.
<i>County Cork.</i>				
1849. 24th February,	R. T. Evanson,	Dunmanus Bay	19	21st November, 1885.
1856. 30th July,	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton,	Bear Haven,	45	25th October, 1887.
1857. 27th August,	Thomas Eccles,	Glengarriffe Harbour	9	21st October, 1876.
1860. 4th October,	M. C. Cramer,	Oyster Haven,	20	1st February, 1886.
1860. 9th October,	Ebenezer Pike,	Lough Mahon, Estuary of River Lee.	47	20th August, 1887.
1864. 31st October,	R. T. Atkins,	Lough Hyne,	25	1st February, 1886.
1864. 31st December,	W. FitzJames Barry,	Glandore Harbour,	68	18th November, 1886.
1865. 1st December,	T. M'Carthy Collins,	Roaringwater Bay,	75	20th August, 1887.

1867. 10th July, .	M. J. C. Longfield, .	Roaringwater Bay, .	310	7th March, 1877.
1867. 10th July, .	H. H. Townsend, .	Skull Harbour, .	230	29th April, 1891.
1868. 11th February, .	Richard Lyons, .	Midleton River, .	15	25th October, 1887.
1868. 13th March, .	Stephen Brown, .	Dunmanus Bay, .	9	31st October, 1885.
1869. 13th February, .	Earl of Bantry, .	Adrigole Harbour, .	18	9th March, 1878.
1869. 13th February, .	Earl of Bantry, .	Glengariffe Harbour, .	60	26th October, 1887.
1869. 15th March, .	John Warren Payne, .	Bantry Bay, .	51	19th October, 1876.
1869. 14th June, .	Mrs. Catherine Bourne, .	Courtmaesherry Bay, .	60	20th August, 1887.
1871. 22nd March, .	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy, .	Bear Haven, .	122	15th March, 1878.
1872. 21st June, .	Earl of Bandon, .	Dunmanus Bay, .	132	31st October, 1885.
1872. 14th October, .	Samuel Richard Townsend, .	Rincolisky Harbour and Roaring- water Bay, .	240	7th February, 1891.
1873. 6th March, .	Lient.-Col. W. H. Longfield, .	Cork Harbour, .	22	27th October, 1887.
1874. 29th January, .	Sir H. W. Becker, .	Lough Hyne, .	30	1st February, 1886.
1881. 16th March, .	John Arundel, .	Skull Harbour, .	31	19th March, 1891.
<i>County Donegal.</i>				
1853. 22nd September, .	John O. Woodhouse, .	Mulroy Bay, .	63	30th October, 1889.
1867. 10th July, .	Rev. Nicholas C. Martin, .	Trawbreaga Bay, .	90	23rd December, 1890.
1868. 31st January, .	William Hart, .	Lough Swilly, .	790	16th February, 1880.
1871. 15th July, .	Sir James Stewart, Bart., .	Do., .	106	14th March, 1890.
1877. 31st March, .	Alex. J. R. Stewart, .	Sheephaven, .	143	30th June, 1890.
1878. 30th November, .	Jane Moore Doherty, .	Lough Foyle, .	31	14th July, 1884.
<i>County Down.</i>				
1871. 9th October, .	Marquis of Downshire, .	Dundrum Bay, .	32	4th June, 1889.
1874. 14th September, .	Samuel Murland, .	Strangford Lough, .	15	5th August, 1890.

APPENDIX No. 11—*continued.*

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Dublin.</i>				
1867. 10th July,	Richard D. Kane,	Howth Strand,	36	19th October, 1889.
<i>County Galway.</i>				
1858. 15th February,	Rev. Anthony Magee,	Sellerna and Cleggan Bays, and Streamstown Bay.	277	11th April, 1890.
1858. 15th February,	Alexander Clendinning Lambert,	Killary Harbour,	114	28th November, 1889.
1860. 11th May,	Edward Browne,	Ballinakill Harbour,	223	25th November, 1889.
1861. 10th January,	William Forbes,	Meenwish Bay,	225	30th November, 1889.
1864. 31st October,	R. E. Lynch Athy,	Galway Bay,	100	29th March, 1876.
1864. 31st October,	P. M. Lynch,	Do.,	320	26th April, 1877.
1864. 31st December,	T. Young Prior,	Ballinakill Harbour,	90	16th June, 1876.
1864. 31st December,	C. P. Archer,	Do.,	48	15th January, 1890.
1865. 1st December,	Captain Acheson,	Do.,	18	10th April, 1876.
1865. 1st December,	Robert M'Keown,	Killary Bay,	61	10th April, 1876.
1867. 10th July,	William and James St. George,	Galway Bay,	810	26th January, 1872.
1867. 10th July,	Christopher T. Redington,	Do.,	650	29th March, 1876.
1867. 24th July,	Francis J. Graham,	Barnadarg Bay,	90	5th December, 1889.

1869. 4th March,	John P. Nolan,	Ard Bay,	290	15th January, 1890.
1873. 31st December,	Gillman Browne,	Ballynakill Bay,	73	25th November, 1889.
1874. 10th April,	Rev. R. Gibbings, D.D.,	Kingstown Bay,	133	25th November, 1889.
1876. 28th December,	Edmond O'Flaherty,	Camus Bay,	187	26th November, 1889.
1878. 30th October,	Mitchell Henry,	Ballynakill Harbour,	390	Dropped — new licence granted on 9th Nov., 1893 (No. 171).
1881. 2nd December,	Cecil Casson,	Ballynakill Harbour,	24	25th November, 1889.
<i>County Kerry.</i>				
1848. 9th June,	F. H. Downing,	Kenmare Estuary,	3	2nd June, 1893.
1860. 3rd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valencia Harbour,	78	8th March, 1878.
1865. 12th May,	Lord Baron Ventry,	Dingle Harbour,	130	12th November, 1890.
1867. 10th July,	Thomas Sandes,	River Shannon,	780	28th October, 1876.
1869. 13th February,	Henry Herbert,	Kenmare Bay,	20	28th May, 1877.
1871. 27th March,	Earl of Bantry,	Ardgroom Harbour,	240	16th December, 1876.
1878. 30th November,	Samuel T. Heard,	Kenmare Estuary,	82	2nd June, 1893.
1879. 31st January,	William Creagh Hickie,	River Shannon,	316	16th September, 1889.
<i>County Londonderry.</i>				
1876. 6th July,	Robert L. Moore, Samuel M. Moore, James Corseaden, B. M'Corkell, John Munn, S. M. Alexander,	Lough Foyle,	3,270	22nd July, 1890.
<i>County Louth.</i>				
1871. 1st July,	Arthur Hamill,	Carlingford Lough,	144	11th June, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 11—continued.

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—continued.

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Appendix to the Report of the

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Mayo.</i>				
1846. 5th November,	W. H. Carter,	Trawmore Bay.	19	24th October, 1887.
1854. 5th November,	Hon. David Plunket,	Killary Harbour,	288	27th November, 1889.
1855. 18th July,	John Richards,	Blacksod Bay,	90	19th October, 1887.
1860. 3rd February,	William Houston,	Killary Harbour,	43	20th March, 1890.
1860. 13th February,	William M'Cormick,	Achill Sound,	149	19th October, 1889.
1860. 14th November,	William Pike,	Do.,	1,676	11th September, 1877.
1863. 29th May,	George Clive,	Do.,	489	30th September, 1889.
1864. 10th June,	A. W. Wyndham,	Newport Bay,	80	30th December, 1889.
1865. 13th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	190	28th October, 1876.
1865. 2nd November,	Law Life Assurance Society,	Do.,	118	11th January, 1877.
1865. 2nd November,	Marquess of Sligo,	Do.,	25	16th September, 1889.
1865. 1st December.	Most Rev. Dr. MacHale,	Shores of Achill Island, off Buncurry.	125	31st May, 1890.
1865. 1st December.	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	26	9th October, 1876.
1866. 20th April,	Do.,	Do.,	270	9th October, 1876.
1866. 21st April,	Miss Anne J. Fowler,	Blacksod Bay,	11	26th October, 1887.
1867. 10th July,	Elizabeth Atkinson,	Broadhaven Bay,	46	15th June, 1881.
1867. 10th July,	Townsbend Kirkwood,	Saleen Harbour,	17	9th April, 1889.
1869. 14th June,	William Little,	Killala Bay,	190	19th October, 1876.
1872. 25th May,	William Pike,	Achill Sound,	308	25th November, 1889.
1872. 3rd July,	James Rowan,	Blacksod Bay,	43	29th April, 1881.

1872. 16th December,
1873. 1st December, .
1873. 8th December,
1875. 5th July,
1875. 9th December,
1876. 27th December,
1878. 29th October,
1878. 30th October,
1881. 14th May, . .

William O. M'Cormick,
Benjamin Whitney,
Mury Fegan,
Thomas Shaen Carter,
Denis Bingham,
Francis Bournes,
William Pike,
Daniel Conway,
C. S. S. Dickens,

Rathfran Bay,
Blacksod Bay,
Clew Bay,
Trawmore Bay,
Blacksod Bay,
Elly Harbour,
Achill Sound,
Bellacragher Bay,
Achill Sound,

95
81
26
502
46
83
1,676
2
93
16th January, 1877.
20th April, 1881.
24th May, 1878.
24th October, 1887.
15th June, 1881.
26th October, 1887.
25th November, 1889.
21st July, 1880.
19th October, 1889.

County Sligo.

1869. 14th June, .
1871. 24th April, .
1871. 24th April, .
1871. 24th April, .
1873. 3rd March, . .

John W. Stratford,
Edward Parke,
Martin Cunnawn,
Michael Cunnawn,
Isabella L. Eccles,

Killala Bay,
Milk Haven,
Do.,
Do.,
Do.,

31
22
2
2
29
15th January, 1890.
31st October, 1885.
31st October, 1885.
31st October, 1885.
31st October, 1885.

County Waterford.

1862. 6th March, .
1864. 2nd February,
1864. 11th November,
1864. 11th November,
1874. 27th October,

Edmund Power,
Earl Fortescue,
John R. Dower,
Arthur Boate,
John Kendall,

Tramore Bay,
Do.,
Dungarvan Harbour,
Do.,
Dungarvan Bay, .

270
83
27
65
240
19th October, 1889.
30th October, 1889.
22nd March, 1877.
16th September, 1889.
16th September, 1889.

County Wexford.

1866. 20th April, .
1878. 7th January,

William Dargan,
Thomas J. Hutchinson,

Wexford Harbour,
Duncormick Estuary,

70
11
12th December, 1889.
14th December, 1889.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Wicklow.				
143	31st August, 1876, .	Henry Trucll. Pomeroy	Henry Trucll. Pomeroy	Clonmannon Lough,
County Cork.				
75	15th July, 1867, .	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury,	J. O'Leary,	Lough Mahon, .
77	Do., .	John Smyth,	John Smyth,	Midleton River, .
79	16th July, 1867, .	Thomas Hicks,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay, .
105	27th March, 1871, .	Thomas Hicks,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay, .
124	6th March, 1873, .	Thomas Hicks,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay, .
145	27th December, 1876, .	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newenham.	Selina H. O'Grady and Major W. W. Newenham.	Owenboy River, .
166	17th March, 1890, .	Richard Johnson. William	Richard Johnson. William	Cork Harbour (Ring Point and Ring Island).
County Down.				
167	21st October, 1890, .	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Strangford Lough, .
County Kerry.				
3	9th June, 1848, .	F. H. Downing,	J. Townsend Trench,	Off Daurus Point,
5	5th February, 1851, .	John Mahony,	Robert M'Clure,	Estuary of Kenmare River.
6	Do., .	Rev. Denis Mahony,	R. J. Mahony,	Do., .
60	30th December, 1865, .	Richard Mahony,	Sir J. C. R. Colomb,	Kenmare Estuary, .
78	15th July, 1867, .	Stephen E. Collis, .	Stephen E. Collis, .	River Shannon, .
84	11th February, 1868, .	Charles Sandes,	Charles Sandes,	Do., .
91	11th March, 1869, .	Richard J. Mahony,	Richard J. Mahony,	Kenmare Bay, .
92	Do., .	Thomas Kingston Sullivan.	Thomas Kingston Sullivan.	Do., .
125	14th June, 1873, .	Robert M'Cowen,	Robert M'Cowen,	Barrow Harbour, .
154	30th November, 1878	Samuel T. Heard,	S. T. Heard, .	Kenmare Bay, .
155	Do., .	Do., .	Do., .	Do., .
158	6th October, 1879, .	Charles Sandes,	Charles Sandes,	River Shannon, .
162	17th November, 1882, .	Do., .	Do., .	Do., .
County Clare.				
34	10th June, 1864, .	Col. C. M. Vandeleur,	Col. C. M. Vandeleur.	Poulnasherry Bay, .

No. 12.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1894.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
County Wick'ow.			
143	A. R. P. 62 1 30	—	Nothing done.
County Cork.			
75.	70 0 0	20	100,000 oysters from Cork Harbour planted, and 50,000 taken off. Very small fall of spat. Bed in a healthy state.
77	10 2 0	5	Cleared bed of seaweed. 600,000 American oysters laid down. Estimated loss in transit 15 per cent. Freight and expense of bedding very high.
79	45 0 0	45	No Report received.
105	30 0 0	—	do.
124	145 0 30	—	do.
145	A30 1 2	21	4,000 oysters from Cork Harbour laid down. Small quantity taken off. There was a fall of spat.
	B36 2 19	21	
163	93 0 25	—	No Report received.
County Down.			
167	425 2 16	—	Nothing done.
County Kerry.			
3	3 2 23	3	No Report received.
5	165 2 0	140	Bed in very fair order—12,000 sold. Small quantity from Tralee beds planted. Considerable fall of spat.
6	147 2 0	15-20	Beds require more stock. About 23,000 sold. Considerable fall of spat.
60	30 0 0	1	Bed disturbed by surf and gales. Nothing done on bed. No fall of spat.
78	212 0 0	—	No Report received.
81	56 0 0	15-20	Same as 158 and 162.
91	46 0 0	8	Same as 92.
92	195 0 0		Nothing done this year except to protect bed.
125	84 1 6	10	Bed in good state. About 10,000 sold. About 20,000 laid down. Bed suffered much from frost in 1892. Very little (if any) fall of spat.
154	82 0 17	—	Abandoned.
155	117 3 35	—	Nothing done. There was a fall of spat in 1892 and 1893. Intends not to fish bed for the present.
158	217 0 23	—	None laid down or taken up. No fall of spat. Beds in a fair state.
162	40 2 27	—	The half million French seed oysters already laid down are being looked after.
County Clare.			
34	190 0 0	15	Nothing done on bed.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lesser, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Galway.				
12	15th November, 1851.	J. K. Boswell.	Geo. Nevill.	Ballyconneely Bay.
15	21st August, 1856.	William Foreman.	Thomas Corless.	Ardbear Bay.
19	3rd February, 1860.	Rev. R. H. Wall.	Do.	Mannin and Ardbear Bays.
33	6th April, 1864.	Lord Wallscourt.	Lord Wallscourt.	Galway Bay.
37	31st October, 1864.	John Kendal.	Thomas Corless.	Ardbear and Mannin Bays.
46	31st December, 1864.	P. Macauley.	Mitchell Henry.	Ballinakill and Barnadorg Bays.
114	26th December, 1871.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Killary Bay.
115	9th February, 1872.	W. and J. St. George.	W. and J. St. George.	Galway Bay.
149	30th June, 1877.	Lord Wallscourt.	Lord Wallscourt.	Do.
170	9th June, 1892.	Thomas Nilan (jun.).	Thomas Nilan (jun.).	Galway Bay.
171	9th November, 1893.	John MacSheehy.	John MacSheehy.	Ballynakill Harbour.
County Mayo.				
8	17th November, 1852.	John C. Garvey.	Capt. George Austin.	Clew Bay.
36	30th September, 1864.	Capt. George Austin.	Capt. George Austin.	Westport Bay.
47	31st December, 1864.	Col. F. A. K. Gore.	Mrs. M. S. Knox Gore.	Killala Bay.
138	16th August, 1875.	John Kendall.	William Casey.	Clew Bay.
139	28th December, 1876.	Martin J. Fegan.	Mrs. Mary M'Hale.	Do.
140	19th January, 1876.	Michael Moran.	Mrs. Moran.	Do.
141	28th December, 1876.	Francis Mulholland.	Francis Mulholland.	Do.
144	14th September, 1876.	Maria Russell.	Thomas Russell.	Do.
168	11th December, 1891.	John Curran.	John Curran.	Do.
County Sligo.				
7	17th November, 1852.	Thomas White.	Percy H. Russ.	Ballsodare Bay.
49	13th April, 1865.	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay.

No. 12—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1894—con.

No of Learns.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	
			County Galway.
12	233 0 0	23	Oysters on bed undisturbed.
15	90 2 0	2	Report on No. 37 includes these beds.
19	348 0 0	160	
33	1,770 0 0	100	Bed dredged and cleaned. Collectors of spat on bed. About 36,000 taken off, and over 21,000 laid down. Very little fall of spat. Beds in very good state. Casualties reported on badly sheltered parts of bed.
37	236 0 0	10	Beds carefully attended to, and they are in a perfect state. From September to December about 7,000 a week, and from January to April about 2,000 a day were taken off to meet demand. In February, March, and April, about 200,000 oysters (native and French) were laid down. Five or six tons of shells (for collectors) also planted. About 25,000 native, and 100,000 French oysters were laid down on these beds in 1893. French oysters improve and fatten quickly on these beds. The latter do not contain any American oysters. Very large fall of spat in the 1893 close season.
45	150 0 0	150	No Report received.
114	201 2 0	50	Beds cleaned, &c.; 2,000 oysters laid down. About 4,000 taken off. Good fall of spat, and beds in good condition.
115	810 0 0	80	50,000 native oysters laid down, and 15,000 sold. Very little fall of spat. Bed in good state. French oysters laid down some three years ago died.
149	153 3 8	—	Report for No. 33, above, includes this bed.
170	502 3 3	—	Cleaned a considerable part of bed. About 40,000 sold, and 80,000 laid down. There was a fall of spat. Bed in very good state.
171	390 3 0	—	
			County Mayo.
8	108 3 33	4	Worked with No. 35. Beds kept clean and in good condition. None sold or laid down. No fall of spat. Large portion of bed has, for purposes of Oyster cultivation, been destroyed by the sea breaking through a natural bank that protected it seawards and covering with sand.
36	191 0 0	97	
47	375 0 0	30	Nothing done. No fall of spat.
138	44 0 37	10	About 4,000 laid down. Very little spat. Bed cleaned and in good state.
139	12 3 9	10	No Report received.
140	3 2 2	3	do.
141	12 1 20	8	Bed worked generally and in good condition. About 11,000 Oysters sold, and 10,500 laid down. Very small fall of spat. Many Oysters died during season.
141	4 1 10	4	Bed cleaned and marked with buoys. 2,000 sold. 1,000 laid down. Good fall of spat.
163	31 1 29	—	Part of bed in fair order, but greater part muddy and unfit for culture. 50,000 Oysters laid down and 13,000 sold. No fall of spat noticed.
			County Sligo.
7	132 1 26	10	Worked with No. 163.
49	148 3 0	40	£50 expended in caring and watching beds. A small quantity of Oysters taken off for private use. None laid down. No perceptible fall of spat. Bed in danger of being covered with shifting sands.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Sligo—con.				
59	1st December, 1865,	Richard J. Verschoyle	Richard J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay,
66	15th June, 1867,	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay,
86	13th March, 1868,	Col. Edward Cooper,	Col. Edward Cooper,	Ballisodare Bay.
58	10th September, 1869,	Henry W. Meredith,	Robert Matthews,	Sligo Bay,
93	Do.,	Owen Wynne,	Percy H. Russ, Manager for United Kingdom Oyster Syndicate (Ltd.)	Do.,
100	Do.,	Do.	Do.,	Do.,
101	12th March, 1870,	R. J. Verschoyle,	R. J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay,
102	22nd April, 1871,	Agnes M. Nicholson,	W. K. Barrett,	Sligo Bay,
121	24th February, 1873,	R. J. Verschoyle,	R. J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay,
135	27th January, 1875,	St. Geo. Jones Martin,	F. E. Robinson and others.	Sligo Estuary or Bay,
163	14th June, 1884,	Percy Harding Russ,	E. G. Brown, Sec. Connaught Oyster Company.	Ballisodare Bay,
164	14th August, 1885,	William Cochrane,	Vernon Cochrane,	Do.,
169	22nd December, 1891,	Alex. Joseph Crichton,	Alex. Joseph Crichton,	Do.,
County Donegal.				
110	27th July, 1871,	F. Mansfield,	E. C. Mansfield,	Lough Swilly,
133	15th October, 1874,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,
County Louth.				
16	1st July, 1854,	Burton, Bindon,	C. O. Woodhouse,	Carlingford Lough,
57	1st December, 1865,	John Obins Woodhouse.	Musson & Co.,	Do.,
65	4th June, 1866,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,
97	10th September, 1869	Lord Clermont,	C. O. Woodhouse.	Do.,

No. 12.—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1894—con.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	County Sligo—con.
59	51 0 0	20	Worked with 101 and 121. Bed cleaned, &c. About 5,000 sold. None laid down. Small fall of spat in open sea. The water in breeding ponds was full of spat until advent of thunderstorm, when it totally disappeared. American Oysters tried for several years succeeded very well, but were discontinued owing to freight charges. Areachon tried, but resulted in considerable loss if kept any length of time.
68	87 0 0	10	Remarks on No. 49 apply to this bed also.
85	190 0 0	10	Beds in good condition. About 20,000 American Oysters laid down and 13,800 sold. Spat observed on shells and oysters, but as bed is only stocked with Americans the spat must have come over on parents' shells, or have been collected from other beds in vicinity. Beds suitable for American Oysters, but there is a considerable loss by death, &c. Expenses of laying down and marketing are very great.
98	20 0 0	3	Nothing done.
99	77 0 0	5	Bed cleaned and 1,250,000 Dutch Oysters laid down. None sold. No fall of spat. Bed in fair order.
100	53 0 0	20	Bed cleaned and in good order. 1,000,000 Dutch laid down. None sold. No fall of spat. Oysters arrived in fine condition, and none have died since.
101	13 2 0	2	See No. 59. Worked with this and No. 121.
102	52 2 10	25	About 200,000 Oysters sold. Fall of spat, but not in great quantity. Beds clean.
121	114 0 20	9	See No. 59. Worked with this and No. 101.
135	77 1 33	35	Bed in very good order, and is being kept for breeding purposes. No oyster either laid down or taken off during season. Good deal of small spat.
163	130 2 214	14	Worked with No. 7. Bed clean. 150,000 sold. Fair fall of spat. About 300,000 Portuguese Oysters on bed. French and Portuguese have done well. Few died in transit, and only ordinary mortality on beds.
164	41 1 0	—	Nothing done this season.
169	100 3 10	—	Bed derelict. Has tried to let it and failed. Offered it at 6d. a year for three years. Boats come from Ballisodare and pick up mussels, cockles, and perriwinkles. Owner does not care to prevent them.
			County Donegal.
110	25 1 0	10	No Report received.
133	12 2 0		
			County Louth.
10	51 3 10	50	No Report received.
37	54 0 0		1,809 barrels American Oysters planted in early part of 1893, and 40 barrels planted in autumn. All picked up for sale later on. They did moderately well. Beds in good order and stocked with 1,904 barrels of same kind.
65	96 0 0		
97	54 0 0		No Report received.

APPENDIX No. 13.

LOANS.

The following tables show the transactions by us, and the Commissioners of Public Works, in regard to Loans out of the Funds at our disposal :—

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

TABLE No. 1.

TABLE showing the Loans applied for and recommended out of the £20,000 reserved (in accordance with the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts Ireland Act, 1891). from the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, for administration by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries in Non-Congested Districts, during 1894.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications.	Number of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1894.	Number of Loans Recommended.	Number of persons to whom Loans Recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1894.	Amounts actually issued between 1st January, and 31st December, 1894.
Antrim,	13	15	75 0 0	8	9	53 0 0	58 0 0
Clare,	22	47	835 10 0	16	40	170 10 0	136 14 0
Cork,	6	6	156 11 0	4	4	49 14 0	49 14 0
Donegal,	3	4	210 0 0	3	4	210 0 0	230 0 0
Down,	4	6	1,315 0 0	5	5	1,235 0 0	535 0 0
Dublin,	6	36	381 10 0	25	29	255 10 0	240 10 0
Galway,	32	6	334 4 0	4	4	70 4 0	66 4 0
Lerry,	5	1	20 0 0	1	1	20 0 0	20 0 0
Leitrim,	1	2	40 0 0	1	1	40 0 0	120 0 0
Limerick,	1	39	277 0 0	20	20	133 0 0	163 0 0
Londonderry,	1	12	217 0 0	8	9	173 0 0	162 14 6
Louth,	36	5	86 0 0	3	3	45 0 0	35 0 0
Mayo,	11	15	65 0 0	5	11	42 0 0	42 0 0
Meath,	5	4	210 0 0				
Sligo,	5						
Waterford,	9						
Wexford,	1						
Wicklow,							
Total,	151	198	4,222 18 0	103	140	2,496 18 0	1,881 16 6

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.
(NON-CONGESTED DISTRICTS).

TABLE NO. 2.

STATEMENT by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the various transactions between 1st January, 1894, and 31st December, 1894, in pursuance of the Act 54 & 55 Vic., cap. 48, Part II., by which the sum of £20,000 is set apart for Loans in Non-Congested Districts.

COUNTIES.	Balance 31st December, 1893.		Cash received to 31st December, 1894.			Expended to 31st December, 1894.		Balance 31st December, 1894.	
	Government Stock.	Cash.	Repayments.	Dividends.	Total.	Advances on Loans for Fishery purposes.	Number of Loans made in the year.	Government Stock.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,			16 15 2			58 0 0	9		
Claro,			43 11 2			130 14 0	13		
Cork,			352 3 7			49 14 0	4		
Donegal,			24 13 7			230 0 0	4		
Down,			32 18 10			535 0 0	4		
Dublin,			101 4 4			240 10 0	24		
Galway,			116 12 10			66 4 0	4		
Kerry,	17,000 0 0	333 12 9	72 4 11	467 10 0		20 0 0	1	17,000 0 0	300 17 4
Limerick,			63 17 0			120 0 0	3		
Londonderry,			60 17 3						
Louth,			9 18 2						
Mayo,			217 8 10			169 0 0	22		
Sligo,			74 14 9			182 14 6	8		
Waterford,			53 1 11			35 0 0	6		
Wexford,			61 3 10			42 0 0			
Wicklow,			103 1 11						
	17,000 0 0	333 12 9	1,381 11 1	467 10 0	1,852 1 1	1,881 16 6	103	17,000 0 0	300 17 4

APPENDIX No.

(NON-CONGESTED

TABLE

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, and the Total Repayments
to 31st December, 1894, together with the Balance

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced.	LOANS		
		To 31st December, 1893.	During the year 1894.	Total to 31st December, 1894.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	3	45 0 0	—	45 0 0
Clare,	24	144 0 0	58 0 0	202 0 0
Cork,	52	1,601 6 0	136 14 0	2,028 0 0
Donegal,	8	65 0 0	49 14 0	114 14 0
Down,	6	33 0 0	230 0 0	263 0 0
Dublin,	8	330 0 0	535 0 0	865 0 0
Galway,	64	303 0 0	240 10 0	543 10 0
Kerry,	25	327 10 0	66 4 0	393 14 0
Limerick,	7	469 19 4	20 0 0	489 19 4
Londonderry,	12	123 0 0	120 0 0	243 0 0
Louth,	3	40 14 0	—	40 14 0
Mayo,	98	637 10 0	169 0 0	806 10 0
Sligo,	26	297 15 6	182 14 6	390 10 0
Waterford,	27	404 0 0	35 0 0	439 0 0
Wexford,	12	108 0 0	42 0 0	150 0 0
Wicklow,	4	610 0 0	—	610 0 0
	379	5,749 14 10	1,884 16 0	7,634 11 4

Assets—Stock, £17,000; Cash, £290 17s. 4d. ;

13—continued.

DISTRICTS.)

No. 3.

on Open Accounts, the Amounts of Promissory Notes given as Security, outstanding and the Amounts in Arrear.

ADVANCED,	Repayments to 31st December, 1891.	Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity.	ARREARS.	
			No. of Loans.	Amount.
Promissory Notes given as security for Principal and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
47 3 4	38 16 2	8 7 2	—	—
213 7 0	71 12 3	123 2 3	7	18 12 6
2,234 8 2	742 19 4	1,462 10 0	6	28 18 10
121 3 10	53 4 4	67 11 3	1	0 8 3
282 5 0	39 14 5	242 10 7	—	—
931 4 6	191 8 10	739 15 8	—	—
574 10 11	223 12 3	337 3 8	3	13 15 0
416 13 8	224 1 8	179 14 1	3	12 17 11
549 10 0	83 9 6	461 14 6	1	4 6 0
259 11 2	84 12 3	174 18 11	—	—
43 0 4	21 8 10	18 18 4	1	2 13 2
850 2 2	396 15 8	431 15 9	13	21 10 9
416 3 0	139 5 11	273 13 3	2	3 3 10
474 4 0	145 13 6	232 12 9	18	95 17 9
168 13 10	79 13 10	79 0 0	—	—
675 5 6	178 7 5	482 13 10	2	17 4 3
8,250 6 5	2,714 16 2	5,316 2 0	57	219 8 3

Outstanding on Loans, 45,535 10. 3d.

RETURN of the Works recommended for execution under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vic. c. 26), with the amount of the estimates of the Engineer to the Commissioners of Public Works, how Money made up to meet estimate, the amount of the contracts where contractors have been obtained by the Board, the amounts expended each year up to 31st March, 1895 (taken from the Annual Reports to Parliament), the date for the completion of the works, and date when completed, compiled from the Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Public Works, and information since obtained.—[Vide p. 9.]

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.	How Money made up.			Contract.	Amounts Expended.										Total Expended to 31st March, 1895.	Amount Expended over Estimate.	Saving in Expenditure on Estimate.	Date to be completed.	Date completed.	No.
				Free Grant.	Contribution.	Loan.		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-1.	1901-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.							1894-5.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1	Antrim.	Ballywillan, .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	900 0 0	—	4 15 10	467 15 1	627 12 0	150 0 0	91 18 1	—	—	—	—	1,342 1 6	342 1 6	—	1st June, 1887.	June, 1889.	1
2	Clare, .	Liscannor, .	5,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	—	1,500 0 0	4,307 0 0	23 19 3	2,722 7 6	1,609 14 7	828 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,184 7 4	—	575 12 8	31st Oct., 1886.	Dec., 1887.	2
3	Do., .	Seafeld, .	3,100 0 0	2,350 0 0	—	875 0 0	2,985 16 9	880 9 1	536 13 2	1,687 15 5	268 2 0	—	31 0 0	—	—	—	—	3,343 19 8	—	56 0 4	1st Oct., 1885.	April, 1887.	3
4	Do., .	Kilkeo, .	1,400 0 0	1,050 0 0	140 0 0	210 0 0	Day's labour.	—	103 18 5	1,163 7 6	280 17 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,548 3 1	248 3 1	—	—	Dec., 1887.	4
5	Do., .	Carrigaholt, .	13,500 0 0	11,000 0 0	—	2,500 0 0	12,160 0 0	80 7 10	5,058 9 0	5,334 19 5	2,391 8 7	250 9 1	45 16 10	—	—	—	—	13,761 9 9	261 9 9	—	1st Nov., 1886.	Jan., 1888.	5
6	Cork, .	Knockadoon, .	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	—	—	1,181 0 0	17 12 11	1,278 5 6	—	—	—	120 5 3	—	—	—	—	1,425 3 8	175 3 8	—	1st June, 1885.	Nov., 1886.	6
7	Do., .	Baltimore, .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	821 1 0	—	620 12 2	480 11 1	329 17 9	—	157 7 6	—	—	—	—	1,588 8 6	588 8 6	—	2nd Nov., 1885.	March, 1886.	7
8	Do., .	Ross, .	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	500 0 0	—	3,493 17 6	20 5 4	1,312 6 9	520 18 2	2,445 8 10	32 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	4,331 14 1	331 14 1	—	1st Nov., 1885.	May, 1888.	8
9	Do., .	Union Hall, .	4,600 0 0	3,450 0 0	1,150 0 0	—	3,410 14 4	—	673 8 2	869 8 7	2,826 8 11	541 8 10	—	—	—	—	—	4,010 14 6	310 14 6	—	1st Sept., 1886.	Sept., 1888.	9
10	Do., .	Ballycotton, .	20,500 0 0	15,500 0 0	2,650 0 0	1,350 0 0	18,795 0 0	23 13 8	7,353 1 0	10,610 3 2	1,603 12 8	87 2 9	8 5 6	—	—	—	—	19,682 18 8	—	817 1 3	1st June, 1887.	Dec., 1887.	10
11	Do., .	Castletown Berehaven, .	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	—	—	2,290 0 0	—	—	867 19 6	1,763 6 8	2 13 10	—	—	—	—	—	2,640 0 0	240 0 0	—	1st Aug., 1887.	Jan., 1888.	11
12	Donegal, .	Malin Head, .	10,000 0 0	7,700 0 0	300 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,755 14 11	17 13 3	2,184 17 0	4,959 14 11	2,679 15 8	204 18 5	—	—	—	—	—	10,037 19 3	37 19 3	—	1st Oct., 1886.	Sept., 1888.	12
13	Do., .	Culdaff, .	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	2,349 7 3	17 7 8	2,381 13 10	1,441 10 8	1 9 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,842 1 5	—	137 16 7	1st Nov., 1885.	Nov., 1887.	13
14	Do., .	Portsalon, .	6,400 0 0	5,100 0 0	300 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,703 2 6	18 5 3	718 9 11	4,054 18 3	1,319 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,110 17 8	—	289 2 3	1st Oct., 1886.	Dec., 1887.	14
15	Do., .	Portochre, .	2,000 0 0	1,830 0 0	170 0 0	—	1,719 0 0	1,291 6 6	553 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,544 8 6	—	165 13 6	1st Dec., 1884.	July, 1885.	15
16	Do., .	Malinmore, .	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	—	—	991 13 8	—	589 8 7	615 4 1	59 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,254 12 8	—	45 7 4	1st May, 1886.	May, 1886.	16
17	Do., .	Bundoran, .	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	—	—	2,700 0 0	14 2 9	1,737 7 4	1,209 6 5	—	288 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	3,249 11 0	—	250 9 0	1st June, 1886.	Oct., 1888.	17
18	Down, .	Annaplong, .	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	300 0 0	700 0 0	3,550 0 0	16 15 8	1,954 4 5	1,544 7 1	355 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,793 12 6	—	208 7 6	1st Nov., 1885.	Dec., 1887.	18
19	Do., .	Kilkeel, .	7,400 0 0	5,550 0 0	450 0 0	1,400 0 0	6,897 17 6	6 4 2	2,098 16 6	5,267 17 5	2,898 5 8	1,692 0 9	38 13 10	—	—	—	—	3,746 5 4	—	1,253 14 8	1st Oct., 1887.	Aug., 1888.	19
20	Do., .	Ballyhalbert, .	7,000 0 0	5,250 0 0	350 0 0	1,400 0 0	5,392 0 0	—	—	1,192 5 1	2,898 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,977 0 4	—	22 19 8	1st Nov., 1887.	Dec., 1887.	20
21	Dublin, .	Loughshinny, .	2,000 0 0	1,899 10 0	276 4 6	—	1,798 0 6	—	—	25 15 0	1,951 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,055 18 1	—	694 1 11	—	May, 1887.	21
22	Galway, .	Cashla, .	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	11 9 8	2,016 14 7	321 14 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,602 13 10	—	197 6 2	—	Dec., 1887.	22
23	Do., .	Crampaud, .	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,022 0 11	22 0 11	—	1st Oct., 1886.	June, 1888.	23
24	Do., .	Cleggan, .	8,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	7,478 0 0	41 19 0	599 11 5	1,681 8 4	2,943 18 10	1,400 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	1,718 1 5	—	281 18 7	—	April, 1887.	24
25	Do., .	Collaheigue, .	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,991 6 0	—	5 14 0	1st Oct., 1885.	June, 1888.	25
26	Do., .	Corra, .	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	1,375 10 0	9 15 0	689 19 2	1,064 18 6	117 14 6	111 18 10	—	—	—	—	—	605 9 5	—	104 10 7	—	May, 1887.	26
27	Do., .	Mason Island, .	710 0 0	710 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	770 18 11	—	169 1 1	—	May, 1887.	27
28	Do., .	Ard West, .	960 0 0	960 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263 16 10	—	36 3 2	—	May, 1887.	28
29	Do., .	Gannoughs, .	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332 4 0	—	7 16 0	—	May, 1887.	29
30	Do., .	Rossaveel, .	340 0 0	340 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,474 4 8	—	475 15 4	—	Dec., 1887.	30
31	Do., .	Bunowen, .	2,950 0 0	2,360 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162 1 3	—	77 18 9	—	May, 1887.	31
32	Do., .	Inishbofin, .	240 0 0	240 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435 7 6	—	64 12 6	—	May, 1887.	32
33	Do., .	Bealadangan, .	500 0 0	500 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	782 9 2	82 9 2	—	—	Dec., 1887.	33
34	Do., .	Kilkerin, .	700 0 0	700 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	759 4 0	—	40 16 0	1st June, 1886.	May, 1886.	34
35	Kerry, .	Anascaul, .	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	do.	—															

APPENDIX, No. 15.

ABSTRACT of the quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD consigned from the Irish Fisheries and sold in the undermentioned Nine places in England, from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

	SALMON. No. of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.	HERRINGS. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	MACKEREL. No. of Boxes of 2 Cwt. each.	COD. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London, . . .	10,107	8,307	15,064	5,979
Nottingham, . . .	3,001	3,819	4,978	3,606
Bradford, . . .	3,125	4,372	4,613	3,503
Manchester, . . .	11,001	9,099	15,761	5,001
Sheffield, . . .	4,612	2,800	5,777	3,794
Wolverhampton, . . .	3,106	4,112	6,102	3,103
Leeds, . . .	5,979	8,915	7,103	3,908
Liverpool, . . .	14,073	19,976	20,105	10,702
Birmingham, . . .	6,103	8,302	7,227	4,811
Total, 1894, . . .	61,112	69,702	86,670	44,409
„ 1893, . . .	52,510	50,210	74,488	37,578
Increase, . . .	8,602	19,492	12,182	6,831

						£	s.	d.
Computing Salmon at £6 per box, or about 10d. per lb. (the price realized in Liverpool), the total value would be,						(a),	366,672	0 0
Do.	Herrings at £1 0s. 0d. per box of 2 cwt.	do.	do.	(b),	69,702	0 0		
Do.	Mackerel at £1 7s. 6d. do.	do.	do.	(c),	119,171	5 0		
Do.	Cod at £1 5s. 0d. do.	do.	do.	(d),	55,511	5 0		
Total Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, and Cod, exported to the above Nine places,							£611,056	10 0

- (a) Average price in London £0 1s. 5d. per lb., equal to £10 12s. 6d. per box.
 (b) Do. do. £0 14s. 0d. per barrel of 2 cwt.
 (c) Do. do. £0 4s. 4d. per score.
 (d) Do. do. £1 18s. 0d. per barrel of 2 cwt.
 (e) Average price in Birmingham, £8 10s. 0d. per box.
 (f) Do. do. £0 17s. 6d. per box of Irish herrings.
 (g) Do. do. £1 11s. 0d. per box of 2 cwt.
 (h) Do. do. £1 2s. 0d. per barrel of 2 cwt.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, 1894.

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Tammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
2. Wexford, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	-	2 0 0						0 10 0	-	-	-
3. Waterford, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
4. Lismore, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
5. Cork, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
6. Skibbereen, .	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	1 0 0						0 10 0	-	-	-
6 ¹ . Bantry, .	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	1 0 0						0 10 0	-	-	-
6 ² . Kenmare, .	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	-	1 0 0						0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	-
7. Killarney, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	1 0 0						0 10 0	-	-	-
8. Limerick, .	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
9 ¹ . Galway, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-
9 ² . Connemara, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	-	-	-
10 ¹ . Ballynakill, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
10 ² . Bangor, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
11. Ballina, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
12. Sligo, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
13. Ballyshannon, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-
14. Letterkenny, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						0 10 0	-	1 0 0	0 10 0
15 ¹ . Londonderry, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
15 ² . Coleraine, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	3 0 0	-
16. Ballycastle, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	0 10 0	-
17 ¹ . Drogheda, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	1 0 0	0 10 0
17 ² . Dundalk, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES, &c., received by the

District,	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1894.															
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Cogbills.	16. Loop Nets.
1. Dublin, .	89	1	-	26	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Wexford,	69	-	-	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Waterford,	211	4	227	53	60	-	-	1	-	4	1	4	28	-	-	-
4. Lismore,	274	8	31	22	79	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
5. Cork, .	187	1	-	59	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Bandon),	82	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Skibbercen,	10	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Bantry,	5	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Kenmare,	40	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
7. Killarney,	217	5	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
8. Limerick,	607	31	27	83	82	-	9	-	-	41	-	12	319	-	-	-
9. Galway,	80	13	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	-	-	-
9. Connemara,	143	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Ballynakill,	51	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Bangor,	46	-	-	33	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ballina,	131	-	-	40	38	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	28	-	-	-
12. Sligo, .	38	-	-	29	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
13. Ballyshannon,	133	6	-	43	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	5	40	-	-	-
14. Letterkenny, .	157	-	-	20	27	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	23
15. Londonderry, .	193	1	-	43	71	-	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Coleraine,	119	-	-	87	10	93	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	45	-
16. Ballycastle, .	26	-	-	15	3	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17. Drogheda,	88	4	2	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	-	-	-
17. Dundalk,	70	-	-	39	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	-
Total, 1894,	3,104	74	285	999	373	96	18	50	-	52	2	48	493	4	46	23
Total, 1893,	2,468	55	295	1,020	394	90	21	48	-	53	2	48	375	5	75	21

* Includes £29 2s. 6d. Licence Duties collected by late Clerk

The estimate of the average number of

1. Salmon Rods,	1 man.	5. Drift Nets,	5 men.
2. Cross Lines,	2 men.	6. Trammel Nets,	2 do.
3. Snap Nets,	4 do.	7. Pole Nets,	3 do.
4. Draft Nets,	6 do.	8. Bag Nets,	4 do.

No. 17.

BOARDS of CONSERVATORS for the Year 1894.

1891. Amount of Licence Duty.	1891. Per-centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1891. Amount received for Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Interest on Bank Account, Refunds, &c.	1891. Amount of Subscrip- tions received.	1891. Total Amount received.	1891. Average No. em- ployed.	District.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
183 0 0	2 10 0	55 14 0	—	242 4 0	269	1. Dublin.
358 10 0	—	11 0 8	—	372 10 8	620	2. Wexford.
1,102 10 0	51 2 6	103 6 2	—	1,256 18 8	1,824	3. Waterford.
711 10 0	301 18 0	23 19 2	—	1,036 18 2	953	4. Lismore.
406 0 0	18 6 0	—	45 0 0	469 6 0	551	5. Cork.
172 0 0	—	23 8 2	2 3 0	202 11 2	262	Do. (Bandon).
73 0 0	—	4 0 0	—	77 0 0	136	6 ¹ . Skibbereen.
38 15 0	—	3 13 4	—	42 8 4	73	6 ² . Bantry.
85 10 0	0 10 0	35 12 0	—	120 12 0	126	6 ³ . Kenmare.
580 0 0	8 12 0	34 12 4	24 12 0	647 16 4	891	7. Killarney.
*2,897 7 6	98 11 0	173 10 2	—	3,169 8 8	2,517	8. Limerick.
216 0 0	12 0 0	5 11 4	—	233 11 4	228	9 ¹ . Galway.
149 0 0	49 4 0	—	—	193 4 0	155	9 ² . Connemara
123 0 0	4 10 0	1 16 8	—	123 6 8	195	10 ¹ . Ballynakill.
285 0 0	13 0 0	2 13 8	1 0 0	301 13 8	300	10 ² . Bangor.
516 0 0	105 0 0	10 5 0	—	631 5 0	642	11. Ballina.
1,114 0 0	43 0 0	3 5 8	132 0 0	332 5 8	233	12. Sligo.
414 0 0	1 0 0	14 9 8	237 0 9	665 10 5	521	13. Ballyshannon.
372 10 0	3 0 0	6 16 11	—	382 6 11	461	14. Letterkenny.
578 0 0	95 0 0	53 16 7	634 0 0	1,469 16 7	850	15 ¹ . Londonderry.
698 0 0	190 0 0	57 11 1	—	945 11 1	932	15 ² . Coleraine.
220 10 0	30 0 0	3 13 4	—	254 3 4	183	16. Ballycastle.
504 0 0	18 15 6	8 6 8	—	531 2 2	816	17 ¹ . Drogheda.
200 0 0	8 10 0	10 19 4	2 0 0	221 9 4	287	17 ² . Dundalk.
11,138 2 6	1,063 9 0	656 12 11	1,077 15 9	13,936 0 2	14,038	Total, 1894.
10,669 5 0	775 3 6	680 14 5	912 8 0	12,877 10 11	13,395	Total, 1893.

in 1893, particulars of which cannot be ascertained.

men employed is made up as follows—

9. Fly Nets, 4 men.	13. Gap Eye, &c. 2 men.
10. Stake Nets, 4 do.	14. Sweepers, 6 do.
11. Head Weirs, 1 man.	15. Coghills, 1 man.
12. Box, Crib, &c. (every 6), 2 men.	16. Loop or Frame Nets, 1 do.

APPENDIX, No. 18.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1894, inclusive.

Amount received for Licence Duty.			Amount received for Licence Duty.			Amount received for Licence Duty.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1863,	5,659	7 6	1874,	8,776	0 0	1885,	10,746	15 0
1864,	6,841	5 0	1875,	8,894	5 0	1886,	10,652	4 6
1865,	6,537	6 8	1876,	9,265	15 0	1887,	9,802	10 0
1866,	6,828	16 8	1877,	9,241	15 0	1888,	10,625	0 0
1867,	6,947	0 0	1878,	9,290	5 0	1889,	10,020	10 0
1868,	6,667	0 0	1879,	9,250	15 0	1890,	10,005	10 0
1869,	6,444	8 4	1880,	9,055	10 0	1891,	10,550	10 0
1870,	7,233	3 4	1881,	9,362	0 0	1892,	10,509	0 0
1871,	8,364	5 0	1882,	9,935	10 0	1893,	1,0509	5 0
1872,	8,369	5 0	1883,	9,728	0 0	1894,	11,138	2 6
1873,	8,515	5 0	1884,	9,976	0 0			

APPENDIX No. 19.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE
DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1894.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	222	9	8
89 Salmon Rods,	89	0	0			
1 Cross Line,	2	0	0			
26 Draft Nets,	78	0	0			
3 Drift Nets,	9	0	0			
2 Trammel Nets,	3	0	0			
1 Pole Net,	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	183	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	49	2	0
Sales of Forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	7	12	0
Rate on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	2	10	0
Total,	—	—	—	£464	13	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	80	0	0			
Salaries,	66	0	0			
Prosecutions,	4	15	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	39	2	4			
Printing and Stationery,	11	1	0			
Postage,	1	10	0			
Moiety of Penalty to Prosecutors,	20	11	4			
Total,	—	—	—	222	19	8
Balance,	—	—	—	241	14	0
				£464	13	8

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	319	12	6
99 Salmon Rods,	99	0	0			
86 Draft Nets,	258	0	0			
1 Drift Net,	1	10	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—	—	—	358	10	0
Fines and Costs received,	—	—	—	11	17	4
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	2	3	4
Total,	—	—	—	£692	3	2

APPENDIX No. 91—continued

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	267	2	0			
Salaries,	45	4	9			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	15	0	7			
Printing and Stationery,	3	4	0			
Postage,	1	8	4			
Prosecutions,	6	13	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	10	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			348	13	2
Balance,	—			343	10	0
<hr/>						
				£692	3	2

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			676	10	3
211 Salmon Rods,	211	0	0			
4 Cross Lines,	8	0	0			
227 Snap Nets,	340	10	0			
53 Draft Nets,	159	0	0			
60 Drift Nets,	180	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
4 Stake Nets,	120	0	0			
1 Head Weir,	6	0	0			
4 Boxes or Cribs,	40	0	0			
28 Gaps or Eyes for Eels,	28	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total for Licence Duties,	—			1,102	10	0
Fines received,	—			95	10	9
Miscellaneous receipts,	—			1	8	7
Lost Cheque (favour of Major Hamilton) payment stopped,	—			6	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			51	2	6
Bank Interest,	—			6	6	10
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£1,939	8	11

APPENDIX NO. 19—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	898	3	0			
Salaries,	125	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	143	11	5			
Rent of Office,	12	10	0			
Printing and Stationery,	13	2	10			
Postage,	7	0	6			
Prosecutions,	50	2	9			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	55	2	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	61	12	6			
Interest on Overdrafts,	9	0	1			
Major Hamilton, for Bailiffs' wages paid by him in 1893, for which cheque was lost,	6	0	0			
Auditor's fee,	3	3	0			

Total,	—	1,384	8	7
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Balance,	—	555	0	4
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£1,939 8 11

LISMORE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			337	3	0
274 Salmon Rods,	274	0	0			
8 Cross Lines,	16	0	0			
31 Snap Nets,	46	10	0			
22 Draft Nets,	66	0	0			
79 Drift Nets,	237	0	0			
1 Pole Net,	2	0	0			
2 Stake Nets,	60	0	0			
1 Box or Crib,	10	0	0			

Total Licence Duty,	—	711	10	0
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Fines received,	—	26	2	8
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Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . .	—	304	8	0
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Total,	—	£1,379	3	8
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APPENDIX No. 19—continued.

The expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	481	4	5			
Salaries,	100	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	112	14	9			
Printing and Stationery,	6	0	7			
Postage,	8	0	0			
Prosecutions,	114	15	9			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	6	0			
Commission on Sale of Rod Licences,	14	10	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	842	11	6
Balance,	—	—	—	536	12	2
				<hr/>		
				£1,379	3	8

CORK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	18	1	9
187 Single Salmon Rods,	187	0	0			
1 Cross Line,	2	0	0			
59 Draft Nets,	177	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
1 Stake Net,	30	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	£406	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	18	6	9
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	45	0	0
Balance due to Bank,	—	—	—	86	2	0
				<hr/>		
Total,	—	—	—	£573	9	9

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Bank in 1893,	145	2	2			
Water Bailiffs,	245	15	0			
Salaries,	59	19	11			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	27	12	7			
Printing and Stationery,	4	7	11			
Postage,	0	19	6			
Prosecutions,	3	15	6			
Bank Interest,	8	3	11			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	495	16	6
Balance,	—	—	—	77	13	3
				<hr/>		
				£573	9	9

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			106	6	8
82 Salmon Rods,	82	0	0			
30 Draft Nets,	90	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total for Licence Duty,	—			£172	0	0
Fines received,	—			28	8	2
Subscriptions,	—			2	3	0
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£308	17	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	141	0	0			
Salaries,	25	4	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	12	2	2			
Printing and Stationery,	3	7	6			
Postage,	1	14	2			
Prosecutions,	18	6	4			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	15	4	2			
Commission on sale of Licences,	8	12	0			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			225	10	4
Balance,	—			83	7	6
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				£308	17	10

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			58	19	0
10 Salmon Rods,	10	0	0			
21 Draft Nets,	63	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duties,	—			73	0	0
Fines received,	—			4	0	0
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£135	19	0
				1	2	

APPENDIX No. 19—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	31	0	0			
Salaries,	7	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, .	3	13	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	8	7			
Prosecutions,	3	7	0			
Postage,	0	8	11			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	13	7	4			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			59	4	10
Balance,	—			76	14	2
				<hr/>		
				£135	19	0

BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—			30	3	4
5 Salmon Rods,	5	0	0			
11 Draft Nets,	33	0	0			
1 Trammel Net,	0	15	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duties,	—			38	15	0
Fines received,	—			3	5	10
Interest,	—			0	7	6
				<hr/>		
Total,	—			£72	11	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	22	4	0			
Salaries,	9	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	0	16	6			
Commission on Licences,	1	18	9			
Printing and Stationery,	0	7	8			
Postage,	0	3	6			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			34	10	5
Balance,	—			38	1	3
				<hr/>		
				£72	11	8

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

KENMARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			41	19	4
40 Salmon Rods,	40	0	0			
9 Draft Nets,	13	10	0			
2 Bag Nets,	20	0	0			
4 Sweepers,	12	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			83	10	0
Fines and Costs received,	—			35	12	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			9	10	0
Total,	—			£172	11	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	72	5	5			
Salaries,	26	2	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	10	0	3			
Printing and Stationery,	2	19	10			
Postage,	0	14	1			
Prosecutions,	7	4	9			
Moieties of Penalties to Prosecutors,	11	0	0			
Total,	—			130	6	9
Balance,	—			42	4	7
				£172	11	4

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			1,807	17	6
607 Salmon Rods,	607	0	0			
31 Cross Lines,	38	15	0			
27 Snap Nets,	40	10	0			
83 Draft Nets,	249	0	0			
82 Drift Nets,	246	0	0			
9 Pole Nets,	18	0	0			
41 Stake Weirs,	1,230	0	0			
12 Boxes or Cribs,	120	0	0			
319 Gaps for taking Eels,	319	0	0			
Licence Duties collected by late Clerk, particulars of which cannot be ascertained,	29	2	6			
Total Licence Duty,	—			2,897	7	6
Carried forward,				£4,705	0	5

APPENDIX NO. 19—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . . .	—	—	—	4,705	5	0
Sale of forfeited Fish, . . .	—	—	—	3	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	148	15	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—	—	—	98	11	0
Interest on Bank Account, . . .	—	—	—	15	14	6
Sale of Horse, . . .	—	—	—	6	0	0
Amount borrowed from Bank on Launch, . . .	—	—	—	408	11	2
Amount of Cheque on late Clerk (not cashed before close of year), . . .	—	—	—	4	0	0
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£5,389	17	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	1,599	0	7			
Salaries, . . .	254	11	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	369	19	8			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	142	6	5			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . .	60	11	2			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage, . . .	33	9	5			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . .	143	8	3			
Total, . . .	—	—	—	2,603	7	0
Balance, . . .	—	—	—	2,786	10	4
				£5,389	17	4

GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—	—	—	181	5	8
80 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	80	0	0			
13 Cross Line „ . . .	26	0	0			
12 Draft Net „ . . .	36	0	0			
5 Boxes or Cribbs „ . . .	50	0	0			
24 Gaps or Eyes „ . . .	24	0	0			
Total for Licences, . . .	—	—	—	216	0	0
Amount of Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	5	11	4
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—	—	—	12	0	0
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£114	17	0

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs, .	113	19	2			
Salaries,	37	10	0			
Miscellaneous Expenses,	9	0	0			
Prosecutions,	9	18	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery, .	13	5	9			
	<hr/>					
Total,				£183	12	11
Balance,				231	4	1
	<hr/>					
				£414	17	0

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year,				56	12	9
143 Salmon Rod Licences,	143	0	0			
2 Draft Net,	6	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total for Licence Duties,				149	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuations,				49	4	0
	<hr/>					
Total,				£254	16	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs, .	146	0	0			
Salaries,	30	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	7	8	6			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	5	15	6			
Prosecutions,	7	11	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	8	17	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,				205	12	0
Balance,				49	4	9
	<hr/>					
				£254	16	9

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,				152	17	8
51 Salmon Rod Licences,	51	0	0			
24 Draft Net	72	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total for Licences,				123	0	0
Fines Received,				1	16	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,				4	10	0
	<hr/>					
Total,				£282	4	4

APPENDIX NO. 19—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	106	0	0			
Salaries,	21	10	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	16	6			
Expenses of Prosecution,	8	16	6			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	2	13	0			
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Total,	—	—	—	142	16	4
Balance,	—	—	—	139	8	0
	<hr/>					
				£282	4	4

BANGOR DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	206	6	3
46 Salmon Rod Licences,	46	0	0			
33 Draft Net do.,	99	0	0			
14 Bag Net do.,	140	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	285	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	13	0	0
Fines,	—	—	—	1	15	2
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	1	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	0	18	6
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	£507	19	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	214	0	0			
Salaries,	49	18	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	10	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	4	9	9			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	4	1	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	1	10	8			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	277	9	11
Balance,	—	—	—	230	10	0
	<hr/>					
				£507	19	11

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	389	14	9
134 Salmon Rod Licences,	134	0	0			
40 Draft Net " .	120	0	0			
38 Drift Net " .	114	0	0			
5 Bag Net " .	50	0	0			
7 Box " .	70	0	0			
28 Gaps for taking Eels Licences,	28	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	516	0	0
Fines, &c., received,	—	—	—	10	5	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	105	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,020	19	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	429	10	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	4	10	0			
Printing, &c.,	11	6	10			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	3	8	4			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	7	1	0			
Total,	—	—	—	495	16	2
Balance,	—	—	—	525	3	7
				£1,020	19	9

SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	265	3	1
38 Salmon Rod Licences,	38	0	0			
29 Draft Net do.,	87	0	0			
2 Bag Net do.,	20	0	0			
9 Gaps or Eyes do.,	9	0	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	154	0	0
Fines,	—	—	—	3	5	8
Rates on Valuation of Fisheries,	—	—	—	43	0	0
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	132	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£597	8	9

APPENDIX NO. 19—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	281	2	6			
Salaries,	25	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	16	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	3	5	8			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	5	6	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, .	0	10	6			
Total,	—	—	—	316	0	8
Balance,	—	—	—	281	8	1
				£597	8	9

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	535	19	5
133 Salmon Rod Licences,	133	0	0			
6 Cross Line	12	0	0			
43 Draft Net	129	0	0			
4 Drift Net	12	0	0			
4 Pole Net	8	0	0			
1 Stake Net	30	0	0			
5 Boxes, Cribbs	50	0	0			
40 Gaps, Eyes, &c. .	40	0	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	414	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	13	6	2
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	1	3	6
Subscriptions, .	—	—	—	237	0	9
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	1	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,202	9	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	577	4	7			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	11	0	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	6	3	9			
Prosecutions,	2	15	0			
Total,	—	—	—	657	3	4
Balance,	—	—	—	545	6	6
				£1,202	9	10

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	46	9	3
157 Salmon Rod Licences,	157	0	0			
20 Draft Net	60	0	0			
27 Drift Net	81	0	0			
3 Bag Net	30	0	0			
3 Boxes, Cribs	30	0	0			
6 Gaps or Eyes	3	0	0			
23 Loop Net	11	10	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	372	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	4	16	8
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	0	7	4
Rate on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	3	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	1	12	11
Total,	—	—	—	£428	16	2

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	212	0	0			
Salaries,	70	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	77	17	8			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	14	8	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	8	0	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	0	4			
Total,	—	—	—	387	6	7
Balance,	—	—	—	41	9	7
				£428	16	2

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	172	0	10
198 Salmon Rod Licences,	198	0	0			
1 Cross Line	2	0	0			
43 Draft Net	129	0	0			
71 Drift Net	213	0	0			
3 Pole Net	6	0	0			
4 Bag Net	40	0	0			
3 Stake Net	90	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	678	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	53	16	7
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	95	0	0
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	634	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,632	17	5

APPENDIX NO. 19—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,182	7	8			
Salaries,	105	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	14	2			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	40	2	4			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			1,328	4	2
Balance,	—			304	13	3
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				£1,632	17	5

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
119 Salmon Rod Licences,	119	0	0			
87 Draft Net "	261	0	0			
10 Drift Net "	30	0	0			
93 Trammel Nets,	93	0	0			
2 Bag Nets,	20	0	0			
4 Boxes or Cribs,	40	0	0			
45 Coghills,	135	0	0			
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Total Licences,	—			698	0	0
Fines received,	—			57	11	1
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			190	0	0
Balance due Bank,	—			280	8	10
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£1,225	19	11

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Bank on foot of 1893 account,	31	3	4			
Water Bailiffs,	658	17	1			
Salaries,	272	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	57	7	8			
Printing and Postage, &c.,	23	0	11			
Commission on sale of Licences,	45	12	6			
Interest paid to Bank,	6	6	3			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	41	11	9			
Boats, Repairs, and Hire of Boats and Steam Launch,	90	0	5			
	<hr/>					
Total,				1,225	19	11
	<hr/>					
				£1,225	19	11

APPENDIX No. 19—*continued.*

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	12	0	0
26 Salmon Rod Licences,	26	0	0			
15 Draft Net	45	0	0			
3 Drift Net	9	0	0			
14 Bag Net	140	0	0			
1 Coghill	0	10	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	220	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	3	13	4
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	30	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£266	3	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	238	4	4			
Salaries,	11	12	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	11	0			
Printing and Postage,	5	4	0			
Expense of Prosecutions, . . .	0	4	0			
Total,	—	—	—	255	15	4
Balance,	—	—	—	10	8	0
				£266	3	4

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	233	7	1
70 Salmon Rod Licences,	70	0	0			
30 Draft Net	90	0	0			
2 Bag Net	20	0	0			
1 Head Weir	6	0	0			
14 Gaps or Eyes for Eels Licences,	14	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	£200	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	8	19	4
Sale of forfeited Engines, . . .	—	—	—	2	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, .	—	—	—	8	10	0
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	2	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£454	16	5

APPENDIX NO. 19—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	105	0	0			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	32	4	11			
Postage,	1	17	9			
Expenses of Prosecution,	2	8	7			
Printing and Stationery,	14	2	5			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	10	0			
Total,	—	—	—	216	3	8
Balance,	—	—	—	238	12	9
				£454	16	5

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	317	5	6
88 Salmon Rod Licences,	88	0	0			
4 Cross Line „	8	0	0			
2 Snap Net „	3	0	0			
110 Draft Net „	330	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „	50	0	0			
25 Gaps or Eyes for Ecls „	25	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	£504	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	8	6	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	18	15	6
Total,	—	—	—	£848	7	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	463	4	0			
Salaries,	60	10	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous (including £40 to Blackcastle Hatchery),	79	19	3			
Printing, Postage, Advertising, Stationery, and Commission on Rates,	15	18	7			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	8	10	0			
Total,	—	—	—	628	1	10
Balance,	—	—	—	220	5	10
				£848	7	8

APPENDIX NO. 20.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SALMON AND TROUT.	
Dublin District.	
River Liffey, (19th Jan., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.
Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head. (15th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.
Broad Meadow Water and Swords River. (20th Aug., 1884.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Broad Meadow Water and Ward or Swords River, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Whole District, (20th Aug., 1893.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the District.
Wexford District.	
River Slaney, (25th March, 1854.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (12th Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets on board Boats between Sunset and Sunrise, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (12th Oct., 1882.)	Repealing By-law dated 4th March, 1862, which prohibited the use of nets with meshes of less size than one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, during the open season, in that part of the River Slaney between Ferrycarrig Bridge and Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (28th Dec., 1893.)	Repealing so much of the By-Law dated 12th October, 1882, as permitted the use Nets with meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot, in the Tidal Waters of the said River Slaney, and in lieu thereof permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one-and-a-half inches from knot to knot (or Six inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the said River Slaney, and its Tributaries, during the Open Season for the capture of Salmon and Trout.
River Slaney and Tributaries, (30th April, 1894.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net for the capture of Salmon and Trout, save a Net duly licensed in that behalf, in that part of the River Slaney, situate between Wexford Bridge and Ferrycarrig Bridge, and the Tributaries falling into that portion of the said River Slaney.

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Wexford District—continued.	
River Slaney and Tributaries, from Enniscorthy Bridge to Sources. (13th Dec., 1888.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or throw stones or other missiles in that portion of the River Slaney and its tributaries, extending from Enniscorthy Bridge to the sources of the River Slaney and its tributaries, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of the said River and said tributaries.
Derry Water and River Derry, (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killaveney to Annacurragh Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballinglen, and the Tomnaskela River; and in the Green-island, Shillelagh, and Derry River, from the bounds of the County Carlow, flowing past Tinnahely by Shillelagh to the bounds of the County Wexford, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Potter River, (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Brittas Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Owenavonagh River, (15th Feb., 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Inch River, (31st Oct., 1879.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Waterford District.	
Bessborough Demesne, Co. Kilkenny. (5th June, 1865.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Demesne of Bessborough, in the County of Kilkenny: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
Corrock River, (7th July, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
River Suir, (17th Aug., 1875.)	Prohibiting use of all Engines (save single Rods and Lines) for capture of Fish, between the Bridges at Suir Island and a line drawn due south across the River, and intersecting said Island at Clonmel.

APPENDIX NO. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Waterford District—continued.	
River Suir, Nore, and Barrow, conjoined. (15th July, 1884.)	Repealing By-Law dated 13th July, 1881, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use for capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the tidal portions of the River Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, above a line drawn due West across said River from Kilmokea Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, and by a line drawn due South from said Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Waterford.
Whole District, (24th Feb., 1885.)	<p>1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon and Trout fishing in the Waterford District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat.</p> <p>2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground.</p> <p>3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.</p>
Whole District, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the banks of any Rivers within the Waterford District.
Tidal Waters, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal Waters of the Waterford District, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Waters, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the Waterford District, any Spear, Lyster, Stroke haul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Rivers Barrow, Burren, and Anner. (18th Jan., 1890.)	<p>Prohibiting, 1stly. To use for the capture of any kind of fish in the River Barrow between Athy Bridge and the Weir at Bagenalstown, in the Counties of Kildare and Carlow, or in the River Burren or its Tributaries, in the County of Carlow, any night line for the capture of fish of any kind.</p> <p>2ndly. To shoot, or snare, or grope for, fish in that part of the River Barrow aforesaid, or in the said River Burren.</p> <p>3rdly. To grope for, or snare, fish in the River Anner, in the County of Tipperary.</p>
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters.) (6th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any draft or seine net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir, situated above an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said river from the mouth of the stream forming the boundaries of the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary to the opposite bank,

APPENDIX NO. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Waterford District—continued.	
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters.) (30th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir situated between a line drawn across said river at the Head or Upstream end of the Piers or Walls of the Canal or Navigation Basin at Carrickbeg, in the County of Waterford, and a line drawn across said river about two hundred yards below the Tail or down Stream end of said Piers or Walls.
Tidal Waters of Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined (part of) (30th Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any drift net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of greater length than 120 fathoms extending from or fished by one boat, no matter of how many nets, or pieces of nets, that length of 120 fathoms may be composed or made up, in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, situated between lines drawn across the rivers from Kilmokea Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, County Kilkenny, and from said Drumdowney Point drawn due South to a point on the opposite shore in the County Waterford, and the Spit of Passage.
Fresh Waters of the entire District. (2nd Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, save landing Nets used as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, in or on Board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River in said District, between the hours of eight of the clock in the evening and six of the clock in the following morning, and between the hours of nine of the clock on Friday evening, and six of the clock on Monday morning following.
River Barrow, (28th Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow situated between the Navigation Weir known as St. Mullin's Weir, and an imaginary line drawn across said River at the Mill known as St. Mullin's Mill, about one mile below St. Mullin's Weir, in the Counties of Carlow and Kilkenny.
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (31st Oct., 1891).	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow, and Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between a line drawn across the River at St. Mullin's Mill and an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dungaunstown in the County of Wexford, and also below or Seaward of an imaginary line drawn across said Rivers at right angles from a point called Garraunbaun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (3rd Nov., 1891).	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, of greater length than 120 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dungaunstown, in the County of Wexford, and an imaginary line drawn across the River at right angles from a point called Garraunbaun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.

APPENDIX NO. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater, &c. (6th Nov., 1874.)	<p style="text-align: center;">Lismore District.</p> <p>Repealing By-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating Drift Net Fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows:— First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Estuaries flowing into the sea between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between those points. Second.—No two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way. Third.—Drift Nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River as at present defined, each Drift Net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the one preceding it on the tide and already drifting.</p>
Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater, &c. (31st Aug., 1881.)	<p>Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Carragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal waters of said District, which comprises the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, to Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, with the whole of the Tideway along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the Tidal portion of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.</p>
River Blackwater, (14th March, 1878.)	<p>Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portion of the River Blackwater, or its Tributaries, above or to the Northward of a line drawn across said River from the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Strancally and Newport East on the West, to the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Coolbagh and Ballynacash on the East, all in the County of Waterford.</p>
Whole District, (14th Dec., 1881.)	<p>1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing in the Lismore District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.</p>
Whole District, (15th January, 1885.)	<p>Prohibiting the possession, between Sunrise and Sunset at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the District, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).</p>

APPENDIX NO. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Lismore District—continued.	
River Blackwater, (7th January, 1888.)	Prohibiting fishing for Salmon or Trout, by any means whatsoever, from or off the Mill-dam at Clondulane, on said River Blackwater, in the County of Cork, or from any place within a space of thirty yards below said Mill-dam.
River Blackwater and Tributaries. (30th June, 1888.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any portion of the River Blackwater or its tributaries, of greater length than 170 yards.
Cork District.	
Tidal Waters, (31st May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Tidal Waters, (1st June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Tidal Waters, (17th January, 1863.)	<p>1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing on the Sea Coast, Sea and Tidal Waters, or in or from the Tidal Waters of any Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the Sea within that part of the Cork District situated between Ballycotton on the East, and Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, on the West, all in the county of Cork, shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat.</p> <p>2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground.</p> <p>3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.</p>
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Black-rock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunkettle, on the North.
River Lee, (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV. Bridge and Friar's Weir.

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District—continued.	
River Lee, (31st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks Weir and St. Vincent's Bridge in the North Channel, and Clarke's Bridge in the South Channel, and in the millraces and inlets from such channels with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
River Lee and Rivers running into Cork Harbour. (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters inside or to north of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to mainland on the West.
Ditto, (26th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water inside or to North of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to Mainland on the West having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Ditto, (17th Jan., 1883.)	Prohibiting having any Drift Net or any Net having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh or other Vessel in any part of the Tidal Waters inside or to North of a line drawn in the direction of Templebreedy Church, from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point on the East to the Mainland on the West.
River Lee, (29th Sept., 1877.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Boat, Cot, or Curragh in that part of River seaward of a line drawn due south from the Western end of Myrtle Hill-terrace on the north, near a place known as the Brick Fields, to the opposite shore, or in the tidal part of any river flowing into River Lee, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning; or in that part of said River between the line mentioned above and the point of the Custom House in the City of Cork, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and half-past 5 o'clock on Monday morning; or in the North Channel of said River between Northgate Bridge and Wellington Bridge, or in the South Channels between the slip at Danzey Bridge opposite Keyser's Hill, leading to Crasse's Green and St. Fin Barr's Quay, and the Bridge where the Western Road crosses South Channel, between 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning.
Argideen River, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District—continued.	
Argideen River, (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Argideen River inside a line from Land Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.
Bandon River, (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Bandon River inside a line from Stookeen Point in an easterly direction to Preghane Point.
Bandon River, (14th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a line drawn across said River at right angles from Rock Castle, in the Townland of Rockhouse, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Townland of Shippool, on the east.
Bandon River, (12th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff (except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the Tidal Water of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a straight line drawn across said River from the Bridge of Frankford on the east to Cliffliff on the west.
Bandon and Argideen Rivers, (12th Feb., 1886.)	Prohibiting having in possession between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of the Bandon and Argideen Rivers, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Bandon River, (1st Feb., 1892.)	Repealing the By-Law of the 9th day of July, 1885, and prohibiting to use any Net (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Bandon, or its Tributaries, above a line drawn across the said River, at right angles with the River's Course, from the Stream on the East side of said River dividing the Townlands of Coolmoreen and Skanagore, to the Stream on the opposite Shore dividing the Townlands of Dromkeen and Knockrae.
Bandon Division of the Cork District (Fresh Waters,) (23th July, 1893.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibiting to wade the waters (having a pole or gaff) of any River in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish in such river. 2. Prohibiting to throw stones or other missiles, or substances, into any river in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish close into the banks of such river. 3. Prohibiting in any other similar manner to wilfully drive or scare fish in the Upper or Fresh Waters of any river in the said Bandon Division.

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law
Skibbereen District.	
River Ilen and Baltimore Bay, (27th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in that part of Baltimore Bay, and the Tidal waters of the River Ilen in the County of Cork, situated inside or to the North and North East of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Cunnamore (on the mainland), to a point on the Townland of Farranacoush (Sherkin Island), and inside or to the North of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Kilmoon (Sherkin Island) to a point on the Townland of Baltimore (on the mainland).
River Ilen, (13th June, 1879.)	Repealing Bye-Law, dated the Twenty-eighth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, which permitted the use of Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the River Ilen, in the County of Cork.
River Ilen, (29th June, 1893.)	Prohibiting to use any Net (save a Landing Net as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the River Ilen situate between an imaginary line drawn across said River from the townland boundary of the Townlands of Lurriga and Coolnagar, due west to the opposite bank and the Mill Weir, across the said River first to the northwards of said imaginary line, and extending from the Townland of Maulbrack to the Townland of Curragh.
Bantry District.	
Tidal Waters, (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mizen Head in the County Cork and Crow Head in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situate off same, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.
Snave or Coomhola, Meelagh, or Dunnamark, Owvane, and Carrigboy Rivers. (21st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets (save Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines) in fresh-water portions of Rivers Snave or Coomhola, Meelagh or Dunnamark, Owvane, and Carrigboy.
Kenmare District.	
Kenmare River or Bay, (2nd Dec., 1878.)	First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Kenmare River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Kenmare River or Bay.

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND,

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Killarney District.	
Castlemaine Estuary, (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Inch.
Whole District, Tidal Waters. (8th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water in the Killarney District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Stroke-haul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
Currane or Waterville River —Waterville Weir. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rails of the Inscales, and of the Heck or upstream side of the Boxes or Cribs of the Waterville Weir to be one and a quarter inches apart.
Waterville River, (18th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon same day in each week during Open Season.
Castlemaine Harbour (to E. or N.E. of a line from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point), and tidal waters of Rivers Laune, Maine, and Carragh. (20th Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in Castlemaine Harbour in side or to the East or North-east of a line drawn from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point, and in the Tidal Waters or Estuaries of the Rivers Laune, Maine, or Carragh, at any time between the hours of Ten of the clock, a.m., on Saturday, and Three of the clock on Monday morning following.
Castlemaine Harbour, (18th Sept., 1889.)	Providing, 1stly.—That each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing in Castlemaine Harbour shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the net used with said boat. 2ndly.—That the said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rdly.—That the numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered or concealed, in any manner whatsoever.
Waterville or Currane River Estuary, and within half a mile of mouth of Waterville River. (5th April, 1890.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Waterville or Currane River, the Estuary thereof, or within half a mile of the mouth of said River, in the county of Kerry.
Limerick District.	
River Shannon, Island Point, (1st Feb., 1856.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellstey Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 11th February, both inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.	
River Shannon, (22nd Nov., 1862.)	• Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet) in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the River Shannon.
River Shannon, (5th June, 1865.)	• Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tarmunbarry, on the River Shannon.
Rivers Shannon and Maigue, (5th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portumna Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.
River Shannon, (1st March, 1872.)	• Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Cot or Curragh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellesley Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.
River Deel, (6th June, 1877.)	• Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Deel situate between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.
Lough Derg, (19th June, 1877.)	• Permitting the use of Nets not exceeding 12 yards in length, with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout in Lough Derg.
Ottis, (19th June, 1877.)	• Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Fish other than Eels, between 8 o'clock in the evening and 8 o'clock in the morning in Lough Derg.
River Shannon, (23rd June, 1877.)	• Repealing the first clause of By-law dated 22nd November, 1862, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as hereinafter mentioned, between 20th July and 1st November; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the first day of the Close Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Grigue Island.

APPENDIX NO. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.	
River Shannon, (2nd Sept., 1865.)	Prohibiting the extension of any cord, rope, wire, or line of any kind whatsoever, attached to any door of any stake, flood, ebb, or head weir or stake net in River Shannon further inland or shorewards than the pouches, traps, chambers, or eyes to which said doors belong, or to adopt any contrivances by means of which said doors may be opened or shut from the shores or banks of said river.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, (27th August, 1853.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
River Fergus, (26th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Ennis, on the River Fergus.
River Fergus, (16th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.
Maigue River, (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rod and line in River Maigue, above Railway-bridge below Adare.
Ditto, (22nd Nov., 1893.)	Prohibiting to use, in the Fresh water portions of the River Maigue and its Tributaries, any "Night Line" for the capture of fish of any kind.
River Mulcaire, (29th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballycough, on the River Mulcaire.
Maigue River, (12th Sept., 1885.)	Repealing By-Law dated the 17th October, 1864, prohibiting Draft Nets between Ferry Draw Bridge and Bridge of Adare; and in lieu thereof prohibiting the use of Draft Nets in that part of the Maigue River, between a line drawn across said River at the southern boundary of the Townland of Ballycasey on the West, in an easterly direction, to the opposite shore on the Townland of Clonanna and the Old Bridge of Adare, all in the County of Limerick.
Cashen River, (12th Feb., 1894.)	Permitting the use of nets for capture of salmon and trout, with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot in the River Cashen, in the county of Kerry.
Westmeath and Cavan Lakes, (4th Jan., 1890.)	Prohibiting, 1stly.—To use for the capture of fish of any kind in any of the Lakes situated in the Counties of Westmeath and Cavan, lines commonly called and known as "Tram Lines," baited with the fry or young of fish. Provided always that nothing in this By-law shall be construed to prohibit the use of lines used in trolling with Single Rods. 2ndly.—To use in any of said Lakes any engine, means, or device whatsoever for the capture of fry or young of fish, for the purpose of baiting such Tram Lines as aforesaid.

APPENDIX NO. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.	
River Feale, (2nd August, 1890)	Prohibiting to beat the water in the River Feale in the County Kerry, or to throw stones or other missiles therein.
River Shannon, between Athlone and Portumna, (8th July, 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net of greater length than Forty yards in that portion of the River Shannon situated between Athlone and Portumna.
Rivers Shannon, Maigue, and Askeaton, and Clonderlaw Bay, (10th Nov., 1892, and 30th Nov., 1893.)	First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 130 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Askeaton from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 230 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon or in Clonderlaw Bay. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay. Fourth.—No Drift Nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides. Fifth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknaballee, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askeaton. Seventh.—No Drift Net of a greater length than 130 yards shall be in, or on board of any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across said River below Askeaton, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare.
River Shannon, (2nd September, 1894.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever in that part of the River Shannon, comprised between the sluice gates at Killaloe and a line across the River Shannon from a point fifty yards below the said sluices on the County Tipperary side, to a point on the Weir on the County Clare side about twenty-five yards below said sluices, measured along said Weir, the ends of which line are marked by Concrete Pillars.
Galway District.	
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c., (24th July, 1845.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Stroke-haul or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.
Whole District, (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter of thing, or uncovered.

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Galway District—continued.	
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co. Galway. (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
Kilcolgan River, Tidal portion (21st Jan., 1869.)	First.—Two Nets not to be in the water at same time within Forty Yards of each other, whether on same or opposite sides. Second.—Until the Net first shot has been beached, a second or other Net not to be shot on either side of River within Forty Yards of such first Net. Third.—A Net not to remain in the water more than one hour, that is, that the hauling shall not be allowed to occupy more than one hour, but hauling is not to be unnecessarily delayed to disadvantage or injury of a person wanting to use another Net. Fourth.—All Nets to be shot against the current of the tide.
Connemara District.	
Whole District,* (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Bangor District.	
Owenmore River, Co. Mayo. (5th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.
Owenduff or Ballycroy, Owen more and Munhim Rivers. (10th Feb., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballycroy, Owenmore and Munhim, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.
Ballina District.	
Whole District, (21st May, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).
Moy River and Tributaries, (11th Feb, 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout in River Moy and tributaries during April and May in each year—Loughs Conn and Cullen excepted.

* Made before the division of the Galway District into the "Galway" and "Connemara" Districts.

APPENDIX NO. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Ballina District—continued.	
Killala Bay, (8th June, 1893).	<p>First.—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout in Killala Bay by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Boat Port at Ennis-crone in the County of Sligo to Ross Point in the County of Mayo.</p> <p>Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Killala outside or to the northward of said line.</p> <p>Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the Bay of Killala or to the same boat while fishing in said Bay.</p> <p>Fourth.—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Bay of Killala it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water; provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable to any penalty any person who shall be prevented by storm or stress of weather from remaining on board such boat whilst such Drift Net shall be in the water.</p>
Sligo District.	
Sligo River, (1st March, 1870.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch, Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.
Lough Doon, (24th March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.
Ballyshannon District.	
Upper or Fresh Water portions of District. (20th Oct., 1886.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for purpose of taking fish or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of lakes and upper or fresh water portions of rivers, or in or near mill-dams or weirs in the Ballyshannon District, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).
Erne River, (13th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Ballyshannon District—continued.	
Erne River, (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the River from the point of Castle Caldwell demesne, by the Eastern point of the Muckinish, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.
Lower Lough Erne, (30th June, 1874.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said lough, between Enniskillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.
Eany Water, or Inver River, (25th June, 1872.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within so much of the River Eany Water, or Inver, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.
Letterkenny District.	
Crana or Buncrana River, (5th Nov., 1877.)	Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot in the Crana or Buncrana River, and within one mile seawards and coastwards thereof.
Crana or Buncrana River, (30th Nov., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year on the banks of the Buncrana River and its tributaries, within the said district, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Londonderry District.	
River Foyle, (26th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
Baronscourt Lakes and Streams, (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.

APPENDIX NO. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Londonderry District—continued.
Tidal Waters, (5th June, 1878.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh in the Tidal Waters of said district, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the County of Donegal, and the townland boundary between the townlands of Drumagully and Downhill, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the tideway along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malinhead in the County of Donegal, and the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Drumagully and Downhill in the County of Londonderry, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Whole District, (21st Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to snatch or attempt to snatch or foul hook Salmon in any tidal or fresh water in the said Londonderry District, with any kind of fish hook or combination of fish hooks, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered, and whether used with a rod and line or otherwise.
Lough Neagh, (28th Feb., 1867.)	Coleraine District.
Lough Neagh, (27th April, 1880.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Pollen.
Lough Neagh, (27th April, 1880.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten fanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, and not greater than one and one quarter inches from knot to knot.
Whole District, (17th Oct., 1870.)	Prohibiting snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Nature of By-Law.
Coleraine District—continued.	
Tidal Waters, and Loughs Neagh and Beg. (16th Dec., 1878.)	<p>First.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprises the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.</p> <p>Second.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid District, at any time between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.</p>
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Nov., 1879.)	<p>Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).</p>
Lough Neagh, (30th Dec., 1879.)	<p>Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the annual Close Season for Salmon, Trout, and Pollen, in said Lough Neagh.</p>
Ballycastle District.	
Bush River, (20th Feb., 1870.)	<p>Repealing Definition of Bush River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th Feb., 1864.</p>
Dundaik District.	
Between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point. (29th April, 1872.)	<p>Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point, in the County of Louth.</p>

APPENDIX No. 20—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Dundalk District—<i>continued.</i>	
Tidal Waters, (30th June, 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water of District between Dunany Point and Soldier's Point, in the County Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Tidal Waters, (17th April, 1888.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water in that part of the Dundalk District situated between Soldier's Point and Ballagan Point, both in the County of Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Drogheda District.	
River Boyne Tidal Waters. (12th Jan., 1889.)	<p>First.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets of greater length than ninety-five yards.</p> <p>Second.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets at a less distance from each other than one hundred yards.</p> <p>Third.—Prohibiting shooting of Nets simultaneously from points on both banks which are opposite each other, so as to have the Nets in the water at the same time, but ordering that the Net first shot from one bank shall be beached before that from the opposite point is shot.</p>
River Boyne Fresh Waters. (29th Oct., 1890.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net of a greater length than forty yards in that portion of the River Boyne situated between Navan and the boundary between the Tidal and Fresh Waters of said River, which boundary has heretofore been defined to be a straight line drawn across the River, at right angles with its course at the most eastern point of Grove Island, at Oldbridge.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
1. Dublin, .	Skerries to Wicklow.	Between Howth and Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February. Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, between 30th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 4th March.	Same as Tidal, save between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, which is between 15th August and 1st April, with the exception of the Bray River, which is between the 30th September and the 1st April following.
2. Wexford,	Wicklow to Kilm Bay, East of Bannow Bay.	Between 15th September and 20th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 15th September and 11th April.	Between 15th Sept. and 20th April, save the River Slaney and Tributaries, which is between 15th Sept. and 11th April.
3. Waterford,	Kilm Bay to Helvick Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
4. Lismore,	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	Between 31st July and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
5. Cork, .	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st February; and from Barry's Head to Galley Head (save in Bandon and Argideen Rivers), between 15th August and 15th February; for Bandon, between 15th August and 1st March; and for Argideen, between 31st August and 1st March.	Same as Tidal.
61. Skibbereen, .	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
62. Bantry,	Mizen Head to, Crow Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
63. Kenmare,	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	Between 15th September and 1st April.	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—The 21st section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days Close Season in each Fishery.

No. 21.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive).

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
1	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st day of Feb., save Broadmeadow Water and Ward Rivers, between 14th Oct. and 1st Feb.	15th Oct., 1874. 21st July, 1882. 27th Jan., 1883. 4th Sept., 1893.	1. Liffey, Bray, Vartry
2	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 15th Mar., save River Slaney and Tributaries, between 31st August and 26th February.	26th Dec., 1873. 2nd Oct., 1882. 24th Dec., 1883. 9th Feb., 1894.	2. Slaney, Courtown, Inch, Urris, Boro.
3	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save River Suir and Tributaries, between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb.	12th Nov., 1874. 17th Feb., 1883.	3. Suir, Nore, and Barrow.
4	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	8th Dec., 1891.	4. Blackwater
5	do.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 12th Oct. and 1st Feb., and from Barry's Head to Galley Head, between 12th Oct. and 15th Feb., save in the Argideen River, which is between the 31st Oct. and 15th Feb.	20th Dec., 1875. 14th Dec., 1881. 6th April, 1889.	5. Lee, Bandon, Argideen.
6 ¹	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	17th June, 1891.	6 ¹ . Den.
6 ²	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 17th Mar.	29th Jan., 1873.	6 ² . Glengarriffe, Snave, &c.
6 ³	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb., 1856. 14th Nov., 1882.	6 ³ . Blackwater, Roughty, Cloonoe, Suomin.

WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON.—By the 26th section of the 26th & 27th Vic. c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by Single Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
7 Killarney,	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including Blaskets.	<p>Between Dunmore Head and Caglass Point, embracing the Blasket Islands, the sea and sea coasts between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, save the Rivers Maino, Laune, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Behy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof between 31st August and 1st May.</p> <p>In Rivers Maino, Laune, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Behy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof, between 31st July and 17th January.</p> <p>Between Caglass Point and Bolus Head, embracing the Islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points between 15th September and 1st June.</p> <p>Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, embracing the Islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between these two points, save the River Inny and the Waterville or Currane River and their Tributaries, between 31st July and 1st May.</p> <p>In the River Inny and its Tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May.</p> <p>In Waterville or Currane River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January.</p>	Same as Tidal.
8. Limerick,	Dunmore to Hags Head	<p>Between 31st July and 12th February, save Rivers Cashen and Maigue, and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points.</p> <p>For River Cashen (down to its mouth) and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June.</p> <p>For Maigue River, between 16th July and 1st February.</p> <p>Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st May.</p>	Same as Tidal.*

* Close Season for the capture of Eels by means of any Coghill, Eol, or other Net or Basketwork in the eye, gap, between the 31st January and 1st July, and in all other Rivers in the Limerick District between 31st December and 1st January, and in the Coleraine District, which is between 10th January and 1st June, in each year, and save also in Corrib or Galway

No. 21—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)—*con.*

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
7	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	<p>Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those points, between 31st October and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Inch Point and Canglass Point, and including all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, save the Rivers Maine and Laune and Lakes and Tributaries, between 15th October and 1st February.</p> <p>In Rivers Maine and Laune and Lakes and Tributaries, between 31st October and 1st February.</p> <p>Between Canglass Point and Bolus Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st June.</p> <p>Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th October and 1st February.</p>	<p>27th Sept., 1882. 29th Nov., 1893. 3rd Jan., 1894.</p>	<p>7. Inny, Rosluby, Currane, Valencia, Maine, Laune, Carragh.</p>
8	do.	<p>Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in that part situated in the County Westmeath the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and save in Lough Sheelin; save Shannon, Feale, Geale, and Cashen, save in Mulcair River, and save in all rivers running into the sea, between Loop Head and Hags Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and save also in the Rivers Owenmore and Feohanagh, in the County of Kerry, which are situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head.</p> <p>For Rivers Shannon and Mulcair between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb. following.</p> <p>For Feale, Geale, and Cashen and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; between Loop Head and Hags Head, between 30th September and 1st March; and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head (save in the Rivers Owenmore and Feohanagh) between 30th Sept. and 1st April.</p> <p>For Owenmore and Feohanagh, situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, between 31st October and 1st May.</p> <p>For that part of the Limerick District situated in the County Westmeath, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and for Lough Sheelin, between the 30th September and 1st March.</p>	<p>13th Oct., 1884. 17th Sept., 1878. 27th Aug., 1879. 19th Aug., 1882. 8th Sept., 1885. 27th Aug., 1889. 14th Sept., 1889. 18th Jan., 1893.</p>	<p>8. Shannon, Deel, Fergus, Doonbeg, Cashen, Maigue.</p>

or shewn of any Fish or other weir between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is 1st July in year following, and save in Drogheda District, which is between 30th November and 1st July, and in the River, which is between the 10th February and 1st July in each year.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
9 ^l . Galway,	Hags Head to Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keersunnagark South and Banraghbaun South, S.E. of Cashla Coast Guard Station.	Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway, which is between 31st August and 15th February.	Same as Tidal.
9 ^h . Connemara,	Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keersunnagark South, and Banraghbaun South, S.E. of Cashla Coast Guard Station to Slyne Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
10 ^l . Ballinakill,	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point.	Between the 31st August and 16th February, save in Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries. For Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries, between 16th of September and 1st July.	Same as Tidal.
10 ^h . Bangor,	Pigeon Point to Benwee Head,	Between 31st August and 16th February, save in Newport and Glenamoy, Burrishoole and Owengarve Rivers and Estuaries. For Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 20th March; Glenamoy River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May; Burrishoole and Owengarve Rivers and Estuaries, 31st August and 16th February.	Same as Tidal.
11. Ballina,	Benwee to Coonamore,	Between 12th August and 16th March, save Palmerstown and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.	Between 31st July and 1st Feb., save Palmerstown and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
12. Sligo,	Coonamore to Mullaghmore.	Between 10th August and 4th February, save in the Tidal Waters, Sligo River and its Estuary, which is between 16th July and 1st January, and save in the Ballisodare River and its Estuary, which is between 13th September and 4th March, following.	Between 19th August and 4th February, save Sligo River, which is between 31st July and 16th January, and save in Ballisodare River, which is between 13th September and 4th March following.
13. Ballyshannon,	Mullaghmore to Rossan	Between 19th August and 1st March, save River Esko and Tributaries, and Estuary, which is between 17th September and 1st April.	Same as Tidal, save Bundrowes, which is between 31st July and 1st February.

No. 21—*continued.*

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)—*con.*

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
9 ¹	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Spiddle and Cramlin, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Oughterard and Tributaries, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec., 1871. 23rd Oct., 1876. 20th Aug., 1878. 10th July, 1879. 27th Jan., 1887.	9 ¹ . Corrib, Spiddle, Cramlin, Oughterard, &c.
9 ²	do.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Doochulla, Cashla, Ballinahinch, Sereeb, and Inver, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec., 1871. 17th Sept., 1877. 20th Aug., 1878.	9 ² . Cashla, Doochulla, Inver, Sereeb, Ballinahinch, Gowla, &c.
10 ¹	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., save in Carrownisky River—between 31st Oct. and 1st July, and save Louisburgh River and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st June.	1st June, 1873. 20th Dec., 1880.	10 ¹ Erriff, Daurass, Louisburgh, Carrownisky.
10 ²	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st May, save in Owenmore and Munlim, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.; and save in Burrischoole, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Owengarvo and Glensamoy, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; and save Owenduff or Ballyeroy, and Ballyroony and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	1st June, 1872. 7th Oct., 1875. 5th Dec., 1876. Do.	10 ² . Newport, Owenmore, Burrischoole, Owengarvo, Glensamoy, Ballyeroy.
11	do.	Between 15th Sept. and 1st Feb., save Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and Tributaries which is (in tidal) between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., (upper) between 31st Oct. and 1st June; and save Easkey River and Tributaries, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	19th Dec., 1870. 10th July, 1877. 25th Jan., 1881.	11. Moy, Easkey, Cloonaghmore.
12	do.	30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in Drumcliffa River and Glencar Lake between 19th Oct. and 1st Feb., and in Grange River between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., and save also in the tidal parts of the Sligo or Garvogue River, which is between 15th July and 1st January.	24th April, 1871. 27th Sept., 1877. 30th Jan., 1886. 11th Oct., 1886. 9th June, 1893.	12. Sligo, Ballisodare, Drumcliffa.
13	do.	Between 9th October and 1st March, save Bunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne Rivers and Tributaries; Bunduff River, 30th September and 1st February; Bundrowes, 30th September and 1st February, and Erne River, 30th September and 1st March.	24th Nov., 1871. 26th June, 1875. 3rd Dec., 1884. 31st Oct., 1891.	13. Glen, Inver, Eske, Bunduff, Bundrowes, Erne.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
14. Letterkenny.	Rosau to Malin Head.	<p>Between 19th August and 4th February, for Tidal, save Crana or Buncrana, and Gweebarra Rivers, Trawbreaga Bay, and Owenea and Owentocker Rivers.</p> <p>For Crana or Buncrana River, between 14th September and 15th April.</p> <p>For Gweebarra, between 30th September and 1st April.</p> <p>For Trawbreaga Bay, between 30th September and 1st July.</p> <p>For Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 31st August and 1st June.</p>	<p>Crana or Buncrana River, Lennan and Gweebarra Rivers, same as Tidal for these Rivers. Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 19th Aug. and 1st June.</p> <p>Remainder of District, save one mile above the tideway in such remainder, between 19th August and 1st March.</p> <p>One mile above the tideway within such remainder, between 19th August and 4th February.</p>
15 ¹ . Londonderry.	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	Between 31st August and 15th April.	Same as Tidal.
15 ² . Coleraine.	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	Between 19th August and 4th February.	Between 19th August and 1st March.
16. Ballycastle.	Portrush to Donaghadee.	<p>Between 19th August and 17th March, save the Rivers Glendun, Cushendall, and Glenariff.</p> <p>For Glendun, Cushendall, and Glenariff, between 19th September and 17th March following.</p>	Same as Tidal.
17 ² Dundalk.	Donaghadee to Clogher Head.	<p>Between Ballaghan Point in County Louth, and Donaghadee in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 19th August and 12th February.</p> <p>From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan to Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May following.</p>	<p>Between Ballaghan Point, in County Louth, and Donaghadee, in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Clogher Head and the Southern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 19th August and 1st April.</p> <p>From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan to Ballaghan Point, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May.</p> <p>In the Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers and their Tributaries, 19th August and 12th February.</p>
18 ¹ Drogheda.	Clogher Head to Skerries.	Between 4th August and 12th February.	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—Pollen Fishing by Trawl and Nets in Lough Neagh

No 21—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)—*con.*

No	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
14	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 1st November and 1st February, save in Craua or Buneraua, between 31st October and 1st March, and Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 30th September and 1st April.	2nd Sept., 1857. 28th Feb., 1874. 25th Nov., 1874. 21st March, 1876. 3rd Aug., 1885. 26th Aug., 1885.	14. Lennan, Gweebarra, Bun crana.
15 ¹	do.	Between 10th October and 1st April, save in the Culduff, which is between 16th October and 1st March.	27th Jan., 1862. 19th July, 1877. 30th Dec., 1880. 18th April, 1890. 15th Dec., 1896.	15 ¹ . Foyle, Rec.
15 ²	do.	Between 30th September and 1st March, save Rivers Mainua and Blackwater, between 31st October and 1st March.	31st Mar., 1871. 23rd Aug., 1875. 15th Jan., 1876. 12th Sept., 1894.	15 ² . Bann.
16	do.	Between 31st October and 1st February, save in the Bush River, which is between 30th September and 1st February.	23rd July, 1890. 9th July, 1894.	16. Ballycastle, Glennaru, Bush, Glendun.
17 ¹	do.	In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, 30th Sept. and 1st Feb. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th Sept. and 1st May. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March. In any Tidal Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan River, between 15th August and 12th Feb. In any Tidal Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, between 30th Sept. and 1st May. In any Tidal Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March.	30th Oct., 1880. 13th Dec., 1888. 18th Nov., 1892.	17 ¹ . Fane, Annagassan, Glyde, Dec.
17 ²	do.	Between 15th September and 12th February.	1st Oct., 1888. 6th Dec., 1892.	17 ² . Borno.

between 1st November and 31st January, both days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 22.

CERTIFICATES granted up to Date of this Report for Fixed Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout, (arranged in Districts.)

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Person to whom Certificate transferred.	Date of Transfer.	District in which Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
65	River Moy.	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clarke.	2 May, 1870.	Thomasina Little, Reverend Thomas Armstrong, Robt. Alexander Taylor, Robert McCrea (junior), John Clarke, John Malcolm, John Wingfield Malcolm, and Francis Edward Guise.	12 March, 1891.	Ballina.	6 Fixed draft nets.	6 nets, from 150 to 250 yards in length.	Tideway nets, River Moy.
67	Ditto.	J. W. Stratford.	18 May, 1870.	Thomasina Little.	30 April, 1891.	Ditto.	3 Ditto.	3 nets, not exceeding 80 yards in length.	Scurmore fixed nets.
85	Sea off coast, co. Mayo.	William Little.	8 June, 1870.	Ditto.	28 April, 1891.	Ditto.	2 Bag nets.	Leaders, 50 fathoms long each; and each bag about 7 feet wide.	Kilcummin bag nets.
109	Sea off coast, co. Sligo.	Ditto.	16 May, 1872.	Ditto.	24 April, 1891.	Ditto.	3 Ditto.	Leaders, each 50 fathoms long; heads, 6 fathoms each.	Enniscrone nets.
2	Sea off co. Antrim.	A. G. Fullerton.	5 September, 1866.	Ditto.		Ballycastle.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 72 yards; net, 30 yards.	Larrybane net.
3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 50 yards; net, 20 yards.	Carriek-a-raide net.
7	Ditto.	Sir E. Macnaghten.	Ditto.	R. M. Douglas.	16th June, 1890.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 246 feet; net, 84 feet.	Portbradden net.
9	Ditto.	Earl of Antrim.	22 November, 1866.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 150 feet; net, 48 feet.	Torr net.
14	Ditto.	J. C. Anderson.	28 October, 1866.	Margaret H. Mill.	8 June, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Net, 316 feet; head, 63 feet.	Portfad net.
15	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Ditto, ditto.	Portmoon net.
50	Carnlough Bay.	Earl of Antrim.	8 February, 1870.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 115 yards long; head, 43 feet long.	Carnlough net.
59	Off coast, co. Antrim.	Sir E. W. Macnaghten, bart.	2 May, 1870.	Sir Francis Macnaghten.	26 January, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 95 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Blackrock bag net.
60	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 74 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Glashan Island bag net.
61	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Fixed draft net.	Length, 100 yards.	Cregganagh net.
66	Ballycastle Bay.	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 100 yards.	Ballycastle net.
71	Sea off Coast, co. Antrim.	John Finlay.	11 May, 1870.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 80 yards.	Ballyteerin fixed net.
72	Ditto.	John McGildowney.	Ditto.	Hugh McCalmont McGildowney.	15 January, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 104 yards.	Clarepark fixed net.
73	Ditto.	Edmund McNeill.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 90 yards.	Currysheekin fixed net.
74	Red Bay.	H. H. McNeill.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 116 yards.	Red Bay fixed draft net.
75	Sea off coast, co. Antrim.	Earl of Antrim.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 100 yards.	Layd fixed draft net.
84	Ditto.	J. E. Leslie.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 75 yards.	Templastragh net.
97	Ditto.	Earl of Antrim.	29 April, 1871.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	120 yards long.	Pier net.
100	Ditto.	Denis Black.	19 July, 1871.	Elizabeth Penelope McDonnell.	18th June, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 100 yards.	Moneyart, otherwise Port Vinegar draft net.
116	Ditto.	John Finlay.	9 July, 1872.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	43 fathoms long.	Sleams net.
117	Ditto.	Robert Woodside.	10 July, 1872.	James Francis Mackinnon.	15 May, 1893.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 74 yards long; head, 26 yards long.	Cregganboy net.
131	Ditto.	Robert Gregg.	15 March, 1881.	Ditto.		Ditto.	5 Bag nets.	Leaders, A net, 330 feet; D net, 240 feet; C and D nets, 330 feet; E net, 288 feet; and F net, 600 feet.	Curran, Big Duncan, Skerryvan, Little Duncan, and Portmoon nets (A. or Flag Staff net in Coleraine District).
133	Ditto.	Robert A. Taylor and William Woodside. In lieu of No. 132.	21 July, 1881.	J. F. Mackinnon.	15 May, 1888.	Ditto.	1 Draft net.	90 yards long.	Kinbane net.
22	River Erne.	Robert A. Taylor and William Woodside. In lieu of No. 132.	20 January, 1869.	R. L. Moore and others.	20 October, 1879.	Ballyshannon.	1 Stake net.	Land arm, 210 yards flood.	Erne weir.
64	Sea off coast of Sligo.	William Cowper Taylor.	2 May, 1870.	Hon. A. E. M. Ashley.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Fixed draft net.	Length, 120 yards.	Mullaghmore net.
78	Sea off coast, co. Donegal.	H. G. Murray Stewart.	13 May, 1870.	Ditto.		Ditto.	2 Ditto.	2 nets, not exceeding 250 yards in length.	Mackross and Gortalia nets.
79	Inver Bay.	William Sinclair.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	2 Ditto.	2 nets, 140 yards long.	Inver nets.
86	Sea off coast, co. Donegal.	Marquis Conyngham.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 130 yards.	Ballyedderlane net.
87	Ditto.	Ebenezer Bustard.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 90 yards.	Drumbanau net.
90	River Erne.	J. J. Moore and others.	Ditto.	John Bustard.	9 November, 1887.	Ditto.	3 Ditto.	Each 200 yards long.	Tideway nets, River Erne.
92	Inland of Achill.	Alexander Hector.	7 February, 1871.	Ditto.		Bangor.	1 Bag net.	Leader, 160 yards long; head, 18 yards long.	Keel net.
93	Owenmore River.	William Petrie.	2 May, 1870.	Charles Gallagher.	6 July, 1887.	Ditto.	3 Fixed draft nets.	3 nets, not exceeding 120 yards in length.	Owenmore nets.
98	Owenmore and Ballyeroy Rivers.	Helen Little.	18 May, 1870.	Ditto.		Ditto.	7 Ditto.	7 Ditto, 800 ditto.	Tullaghan nets.
109	Sea off coast, co. Mayo.	Sir F. A. Knox Gore.	10 May, 1870.	Alexander Hector.	16 April, 1888.	Ditto.	2 Bag nets.	Leaders, 40 fathoms long; heads, 5 fathoms long.	Cushleeka and Dooghbeg nets.
110	Ditto.	William Pike.	25 May, 1872.	Ditto.	24 October, 1887.	Ditto.	2 Ditto.	Leaders, 40 fathoms long, and heads, 5 fathoms long.	Doogga nets.
112	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 July, 1872.	Ditto.	11 May, 1888.	Ditto.	4 Ditto.	Leaders, 40 fathoms; heads, 5 fathoms long.	Stieve more nets.
126	Owenmore and Ballyeroy Rivers.	J. J. F. A. and D. Miller.	21 August, 1882.	Charles and Peter L. Petrie.	27 January, 1890.	Ditto.	6 Fixed Draft nets.	Not to exceed 300 yards in length.	Gweesalia, Tristia, Tullaghan and Tullaghan nets.
113	Sea off coast, co. Mayo.	Trustees Achill Mission.	1 July, 1872.	Alexander Hector.	16 April, 1888.	Ditto.	5 Bag nets.	Leaders, 40 fathoms long; head, 5 fathoms long.	Doogort nets.
114	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11 May, 1889.	Ditto.	3 Ditto.	Ditto, ditto.	Keel nets.
126	Ditto.	C. S. S. Dickins.	13 December, 1879.	Ditto.		Ditto.	3 Ditto.	Leaders of each not exceeding 40 fathoms long; heads, 5 fathoms long; bags, 1 fathoms long.	Bouderg and Gubanaft nets.
1	Sea off co. Londonderry.	Henry O'Neill.	31 August, 1865.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Bag net.	Net, 138 yards—first pole from shore, 12 yards; last do., 150 yards.	Ballygelagh net.
93	Bann River.	The Irish Society.	15 February, 1871.	Ditto.		Ditto.	4 Fixed draft nets.	Not exceeding 240 yards length.	Cranagh and Ballyagbran strand nets.
131	Sea above, No. 131 in Ballycastle District.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	4 Fixed draft nets.	Two nets 140 yards, and two 320 yards long.	East and West Tullaghmurphy and Crossreegal nets.
134	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry.	Henry O'Neill.	22 July, 1881.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Bag net.	Leader, 240 feet; length of net, 22 feet.	Ringabella net.
26	Ringabella Bay.	Samuel Hodder.	6 March, 1867.	W. M. Hodder.	30 April, 1889.	Cork.	1 Stake net.	Length, 60 yards.	Cuskinny net.
86	Cork Harbour.	Sampson French.	22 September, 1870.	Savage French.	27 January, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 168 feet.	Bonnett's Court stake net.
11	Ditto.	John Charles.	28 December, 1876.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 160 feet.	Barrymore net.
128	Ditto.	Ditto.	28 March, 1888.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Head weir.	South side, 697 feet; east side, 2044 feet Fish Pass south side, 38 feet; open at end in river, 43 feet.	Castlebellingham weir.
13	Sea off co. Louth.	Sir Alan E. Bellingham.	28 October, 1865.	Ditto.	16 January, 1891.	Dundalk.	1 Bag net.	Leader, 360 feet; bag, 42 feet; first pole, 300 feet from fixed point on shore.	Drighenstown net.
18	Ditto.	John F. Jones.	10 November, 1865.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 50 fathoms long; head, 9 fathoms.	St. Dennis's Well net.
116	Ditto.	Arthur Newcomen.	10 July, 1872.	Jano Sophia Newcomen.	23 January, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 240 feet; net, 84 feet.	Rath net.
4	Kenmare River.	E. B. Hartopp.	16 January, 1866.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, not exceeding 80 fathoms, and head, 2 fathoms long.	Ilanniska net.
127	Kenmare Bay.	F. C. Blund.	10 January, 1880.	James Franklin Bland.	10 October, 1889.	Kenmare.	1 Ditto.	Length, 120 yards.	Leunmo net.
61	River Leenane (Estuary).	Sir J. Stewart, bart.	12 May, 1879.	James Augustus Stewart (Receiver over Estate).	15 January, 1891.	Letterkenny.	1 Fixed draft net.	Leaders not exceeding 80 yards each in length, and the heads 24 yards in length and 10 yards in width.	Horn Head nets.
118	Sea off coast, co. Donegal.	Charles F. Stewart.	13 June, 1878.	Ditto.		Ditto.	3 Bag nets.	Length not exceeding 95 yards.	Crana fixed net.
121	Estuary of Crana or Castle River.	Alexander A. Richardson.	5 October, 1877.	W. M. Blonnonhassott.	8 July, 1887.	Ditto.	1 Fixed draft net.	Weir, 180 feet; H. W. M. to in-pole, 90 feet.	Shannon Lown weir.
17	River Shannon.	W. B. Barrington.	7 November, 1865.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Fly net.	Wing, 42 yards; ebb wing, 44 yards.	Aylereobeg weir.
24	Ditto.	S. Cunningham.	10 March, 1866.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Stake net.	138 feet; 18 feet eye.	Bunratty weir.
25	River Bunratty.	Thomas Studdert.	11 February, 1867.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Head weir.	600 feet.	Doonmore weir.
31	Doonmore Strand.	John Scott.	10 May, 1868.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Salmon weir or wall.	1,254 feet.	Doonbeg weir.
32	Doonbeg Strand.	W. Shackpool.	8 February, 1870.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	306 yards long.	Cloonan weir.
35	Shannon.	William Crough Rickie.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Stake net.	The leader, 274 feet long; and head, 50 feet long and 19 feet wide.	Mount Shannon weir.
36	Ditto.	Colonel C. M. Vandecloer.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	The first or shore leader 167 yards long; the head 20 yards long and 14 yards wide. The second leader 120 yards long; and the second head 20 yards long and 14 yards wide.	Millpark weir.
37	Clonderalaw Bay.	Lord Annaly.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	The first or shore leader, 134 yards long; first head, 20 yards long and 14 yards wide. The second leader, 120 yards long; second head, 20 yards long and 14 yards wide. The third leader, 120 yards long; and the third head, 20 yards long and 14 yards wide.	

number of certificates, 130.

APPENDIX No. 23.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1894.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Adrigole,	Adrigole Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Annagh, Clare,	Bealaclogga Bridge, between the townland of Dough and Annagh.	27th November, 1878.
Annageeragh, Clare,	The barrier of stones at seaward side of Lough Donnell, between the townlands of Clochmunnichy and Cloonnagarraun.	27th November, 1878.
Bandon,	The Bridge at Innoshannon, known as the Innoshannon Bridge.	19th January, 1865.
Bann, . . .	The Down Stream end of Fishing Weir, known as the Cutts.	12th November, 1875.
Barrow,	The lowest Weir or Dam used for Navigation purposes, near St. Mullin's, in county Carlow.	16th March, 1864.
Blackwater,	A straight line drawn due north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballynelligan Glebe and Ballycawest.	15th March, 1879.
Boyne, . . .	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge.	8th April, 1868.
Bray, . . .	Bray Bridge,	28th August, 1893.
Bride, . . .	Tallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1874.
Broadmeadow Water and Ward, or Swords River.	South-easterly point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Lessin Hall, Great.	6th August, 1881.
Carragh,	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir.	19th January, 1865.
Carrigboy, Co. Cork, .	Carrigboy Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Castletown or Dundalk.	The Mill Dam next below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge.	15th August, 1831.
Dec,	Willstown Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Deel or Askeaton,	Askeaton Bridge,	26th November, 1870.
Eske,	Foot Bridge above Donegal Bridge,	17th July, 1868.
Fane,	The Railway Bridge across said River,	16th May, 1871.
Faughan,	The Boundary between the townlands of Maydown and Carrakeel.	16th June, 1880.
Feale,	The Road leading through Killacrim from the Road leading from Listowel to Ennismore by a line drawn in continuation of said Killacrim Road across River.	4th October, 1875.
Fergus, . . .	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House at Ennis.	9th April, 1884.
Finisk, Co. Waterford,	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across River at townland boundary between townlands of Quarter and Bewley.	15th March, 1879.
Finn, Co. Donegal, .	The boundary between the townlands of Donaghmore Glebe and Carrick.	16th June, 1880.
Galey, or Geale, Co. Kerry.	The Stream called and known by the name of the Gerah-Gloss between the townlands of Gortacrossane and Beennamuelane.	4th October, 1875.
Glengariffe,	Cromwell's Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Glenshelane, Co. Waterford.	The bridge across River known as the Little Bridge near Cappequin.	15th March, 1879.
Glyde, . . .	Lynn's Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Goish, Co. Waterford,	A straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across River from a point on townland of Dromore, at the road leading to Villerstown, to a point on the townland of Coolahest.	15th March, 1879.

APPENDIX No. 23—*continued.*

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1894—*continued.*

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Greengagh, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a north-westerly direction across River at the townland boundary between the townlands of Raheen and Ballyheeny.	15th March, 1879.
Inch, Co. Wexford.	Ahane Bridge,	8th November, 1865
Laune, .	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool.	26th July, 1865.
Lee, .	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Lick, Co. Waterford.	The Bridge across River known as the Ballyheeny Bridge.	15th March, 1879.
Liffey, .	The Weir or Dam on said River known as the Island Bridge Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Maigue, .	The Bridge across River immediately outside and seaward of the Adare Demesne.	12th August, 1864.
Maine, Co. Kerry,	A straight line drawn across River at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolclieve and Ballyfinane.	26th July, 1865.
Mealagh or Dunnamark.	Wooden Bridge at Dunnamark Mill.	10th June, 1871.
Mourne, .	Mourne Bridge,	16th June, 1850.
Moy, .	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weirs at Ballina.	26th July, 1865.
Nore, .	The Innishogue Bridge,	16th March, 1864.
Owvane, or Ballylickey.	The Ballylickey Bridge on the High Road,	10th June, 1871.
Shannon, .	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir.	9th April, 1864.
Shimna, .	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle.	25th August, 1869.
Slaney, .	Enniscorthy Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
Sligo or Garvogue.	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo.	11th February, 1871.
Snave or Coomhola, .	Snave Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Suir, .	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolnamuck Weir.	16th March, 1864.
Tahilla, Co. Kerry, .	The mouth of River as defined 21st November, 1878, by a straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across said River from a point on townland of Tahilla to a point on townland of Derreenamucklagh.	5th February, 1879.
Tourig, Cos. Cork and Waterford.	The Bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge,	15th March, 1879.

APPENDIX

RETURNS OF FISH CARRIED BY

Returns of Fish conveyed over the

GREAT SOUTHERN AND

	Tons.	Cwts.
Salmon and Trout,	527	12

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND)

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dublin, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Skerries, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Balbriggan, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,		279	53	13	8	.	4
Beauparc,		60	92	2	14	3	.
Navan, . . . . .		.	.	.	7	2	15
Kells, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebellingham,		175	30	9	8	1	15
Dundalk Junc.,		10	.	.	19	.	.
Warrenpoint, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Poyntzpass,	Particulars not furnished.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portadown, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Lurgan,		1	.	.	.	3	.
Moirs,		7	.	.	.	.	.
Ballinderry, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Glenavy, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Crumlin, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Aldergrove, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Belturbet, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Annaghmore, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND)

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Trew and Moy, . . .	Particulars not furnished.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stewartstown, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Cookstown, . . .		1	.	.	1	.	.
Pomeroy, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Culloville, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Castleblaney, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisbellaw, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniskillen, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnasken, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Strabane, . . .		33	.	.	8	.	.
Porthall, . . .		2	15	.	13	3	.
St. Johnston, . . .		.	6	.	3	2	7
Londonderry, . . .		2	5	.	6	.	.
Irvinestown, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.
Kesh, . . .		28	.	1	7	.	8
Peltigo, . . .		200	9	3	1	3	27
Belleek, . . .		.	246	1	4	.	.
Ballyshannon, . . .		.	.	96	8	.	.
Bundoran, . . .		175	.	16	11	.	.
Total,		973	456	147	2	3	20

° Perch.

DUNDALK, NEWRY, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carlingford, . . .	Irish Stations,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greencastle, . . .	Do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenore, . . .	Do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		.	.	.	.	.	.

The weight shown includes that of packages,

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued.

	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel, Pollen, and Eels.				Herrings.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
	.	3*	.	.	1	3	.	20 52	3	10	2†	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	3	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	4	3‡	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	15	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
	.	.	.	.	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	13	.
5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	8	18	1
1	6	3	15	.	.	.	.	3	6	11	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	41	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	87	7	3	.	93	9	10	1
16	11	.	11	317	15	3	1,392	104	17	3	2,078	280	12	2	

† Pollen

‡ Eels

GREENORE RAILWAY.

Primo Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	7	14	.	.	.	.	.	33	1	15	.
.	.	.	.	*14	10	.	.	.	.	.	699	36	11	.
.	.	.	.								32	1	16	.
.	.	.	.	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	761	40	2	.

* Trawl Fish, which includes a lot of prime Fish.

BELFAST AND NORTHERN

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Londonderry,	Manchester, &c.,	1,756	.	99	16	.	.
Ballymoney,	do.,	324	81	24	14	1	.
Portrush,	do.,	651	.	61	7	2	.
Cookstown,	do.,	13	.	1	1	1	.
Limavady Junction,	do.,	67	.	4	5	.	.
Coleraine,	do.,	533	.	52	5	.	.
Toome,	do.,	370	.	24	18	1	.
Belfast,	do.,	221	.	19	12	.	.
Portstewart,	do.,	61	.	4	11	2	.
Moneymore,	do.,	5	.	.	4	2	.
Antrim,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Various Stations,	Belfast,	592	276	41	7	1	.
Belfast,	Various Stations, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,		4,623	360	337	2	2	.

The tonnage shown above includes weight of boxes and ice.

BELFAST AND COUNTY

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bangor,	Belfast, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Holywood,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ardglass,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballynahinch, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Downpatrick, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donaghadee,	Belfast, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Downpatrick,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killough,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Downpatrick, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newtownards,	Belfast, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.

Weight includes

COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				* Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
14	13	.	.	39	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	12	.	.	51	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	13	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	173	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	32	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	17	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
51	1	.	.	82	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	96	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,636	118	13
76	19	.	.	603	1	3	.	.	.	.	1,636	118	13	.

* Includes Pollen and Eels.

DOWN RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	26	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	161	19	2	.	.	.	.	3,657	235	1	2
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	10	.
.	.	.	.	3	16	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	12	2
.	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	36	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	292	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	555	19	2	.	.	.	.	3,675	236	4	.

that of boxes, &c.

BALLYCASTLE

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballycastle,	Belfast,						
Do.,	English Towns,	267	76	26	17	1	0
		267	76	26	17	1	0

The above Weight includes

LONDONDERRY AND LOUGH SWILLY

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Rathmullen,	London,	180	.	21	9	2	.
Do.,	Glasgow,	2	.	.	3	1	.
Do.,	Manchester,	10	.	.	18	1	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	2	.	.	3	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	2	.	.	12	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	12	.	.	3	2	.
Banerana,	Do.,	56	.	1	6	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	7	.	.	9	.	.
Do.,	Glasgow,	3	.	.	4	.	.
Fahan,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inch Road,	Do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Letterkenny,	Do.,	.	13	.	2	1	.
Do.,	Glasgow,	1	.	.	1	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	73	.	5	4	.	.
Do.,	London,	83	.	6	12	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARTOWEN,	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	431	13	36	17	3	.

Weight includes

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1	7	.	.	10	10	1								
1	7	.	.	11	9	1								

that of boxes and ice.

AND LETTERKENNY RAILWAY,

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	6	4	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	19	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	15	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	5
.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	84	4	19	.
.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	64	.	1	.	.	.	.	91	5	6	3

packages; &c.

DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Bales.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Clady,	Dublin,	48	4	2	3	2	20
Do.,	Strabane,	4			4		20
Do.,	Castleknock,		1				9
Do.,	Killygordon,		3				27
	Total,	52	8	2	8		20
Stranorlar,	Dublin,	46		2	18	1	26
Do.,	Londonderry,	20	1		14		9
Do.,	Liverpool,	2			2	2	16
Do.,	Manchester,	16		1	4		18
Do.,	Newtownstewart,						
Do.,	Dromore Road,						
Do.,	Omagh,						
Do.,	Strabane,						
	Total,	84	1	4	19	1	13
Donegal,	Dublin,	2			1		
Do.,	Derry,	23		2	3	2	
Do.,	Belfast,	23	10	1	8	3	
Do.,	Manchester,	11		2	3	1	
Do.,	Omagh,						
Do.,	Enniskillen,						
Do.,	Strabane,						
	Total,	59	10	5	16	2	
Mountcharles,	Strabane,						
Do.,	Belfast,						
Do.,	Dublin,						
Do.,	Manchester,	1			1	2	
Do.,	London,						
	Total,	1			1	2	
Inver,	Derry,	11	44	2	9	1	7
Do.,	London,						
Do.,	Manchester,						
Do.,	Enniskillen,						
Do.,	Belfast,						

RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
.
.
.	27	2	18	3
.	2		6	2
.	42	3	17	1
.	35	3	12	3
.	103	10	14	1
.	.	.	.	25	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.		7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.		4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.		2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.		3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	31	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	1	.	3	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	1	8	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	2	8	4	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.		5	3	.	.	.	.	10		12	2
.	.	.	.	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	11		14	2

DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Inver—con.	Derry.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Dublin.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Armagh.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Monaghan.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Omagh.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Dungannon.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Castlefinn.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Stranorlar.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Strabane.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	11	44	2	9	1	7
Port.	Dublin.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Belfast.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Armagh.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Enniskillen.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	London.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Strabane.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Donegal.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Stranorlar.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Lougheske.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunkineely.	Dublin.	6	.	.	3	.	.
Do.	Belfast.	101	6	3	16	3	.
Do.	Armagh.	25	.	1	8	2	.
Do.	Dungannon.	15	.	.	12	1	.
Do.	Enniskillen.	4	.	.	3	3	.
Do.	Londonderry.	36	.	2	1	2	.
Do.	Monaghan.	21	.	.	18	2	.
Do.	Omagh.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Do.	Clones.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Bradford.	85	.	4	15	2	.
Do.	Birmingham.	30	.	1	16	1	.
Do.	Manchester.	112	.	8	13	1	.
Do.	London.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Leeds.	20	.	1	.	2	.
Do.	Liverpool.	3	.	.	4	2	.
Do.	Strabane.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Do.	Stranorlar.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Donegal.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Killybegs.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	493	6	25	16	1	.

RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	
				13	3	3					17	1	4	2	
					1	1									
					8	3									
					3	1									
					2	2					2		2	2	
					10	3					4		6		
											31	1	18		
											41	2	12	2	
				20	12						116	7	11		
				8	6	1									
				2	16										
					2										
					8	2									
					14										
					2										
				1	3										
					3	1									
					1	2									
					1										
				13	17	2									
1	12			20	2	2									
	6			20	5						2		3	1	
				2	8	2									
				1	13	2									
				1	4	2									
					11	3									
	10	3			10	2					4		5	3	
	2	1			13	1					3		4		
											3		4		
							4		6	2					
	1				9	1									
2	16	2		1	3	2	10		18	3					
	18	3			6	2									
1	18				6										
	2														
	1			8	9	3									
1	15			23	2	3									
				1	7										
					1										
10	3	1		91	15	1	14	1	5	1	12		17		

DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To.	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Killybegs, . . .	Donegal, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Dunkineely, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Inver, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Mountcharles, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Port, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Strabane, . . .	2	.	.	2	.	.
Do., . . .	Stranorlar, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Armagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ballybay, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	170	20	14	2	.	.
Do., . . .	Clones, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Cookstown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Cootehill, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Derry, . . .	227	.	17	11	.	.
Do., . . .	Dublin, . . .	3	.	.	3	2	.
Do., . . .	Dungannon, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Enniskillen, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Fintona, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Monaghan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Newtownstewart, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Omagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	394	.	25	13	2	.
Do., . . .	Bolton, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Bradford, . . .	286	.	16	18	2	.
Do., . . .	Leeds, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Leicester, . . .	10	.	.	11	3	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	167	.	9	17	.	.
Do., . . .	London, . . .	70	.	4	8	3	.
Do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	277	.	16	2	1	.
Do., . . .	Preston, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Sheffield, . . .	7	.	.	8	.	.
Do., . . .	Wigan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	1,613	29	105	18	1	.
Clady, . . .	All Stations, . . .	52	8	2	8	.	20
Stranorlar, . . .	do., . . .	81	1	4	19	1	13
Donegal, . . .	do., . . .	59	10	5	16	2	.
Mountcharles, . . .	do., . . .	1	.	.	1	2	.
Inver, . . .	do., . . .	11	44	2	9	1	7
Port, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunkineely, . . .	do., . . .	493	6	25	16	1	.
Killybegs, . . .	do., . . .	1,613	29	105	18	1	.
	Total, . . .	2,313	98	147	9	1	12

Weights include that

RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	.	5	.	8	1	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.
.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	7	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	8	.
.	5	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	6	8	2	.	.	.	.	122	12	4	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	2	7	.
.	14	2	.	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	335	22	8	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	2
1	16	1	.	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	42	2	12	2
1	19	3	.	7	11	1	.	.	.	.	1,157	73	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	17	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	18	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	12	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	10	2
.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	66	5	15	3
.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	3	12	.
.	7	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	1	12	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	5	14	.
1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	3	5	3
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	475	49	.	2
1	2	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	191	9	18	2
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	4	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	6	1
14	2	2	.	25	6	.	2	.	5	.	2,907	206	8	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106	10	14	1
.	10	2	8	31	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	20	12	.	.	.	.	.	116	7	11	.
.	.	.	.	13	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	3	1	.	91	15	1	14	1	5	1	12	.	17	.
14	2	2	.	25	6	.	2	.	5	.	2,907	206	8	1
24	16	1	8	187	14	1	16	1	10	1	3,141	225	10	2

of packages and ice.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January, .	Dingle, .	Tralee, .	51	11	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	5	125	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Killarney, .	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	43	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do., .	Tralee, .	66	6	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	2	91	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	42	.	.	.	.	.
March,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Leeds, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Leicester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Leeds, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Holyhead, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Nottingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Leicester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	North Wall, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Sheffield, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Wigan, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Holyhead, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Sheffield, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Leeds, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Wigan, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Leicester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Nottingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Chesterfield, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	St. Helens, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
June,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Leicester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIGHT RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	18	2	.	3	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	8	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	2	14	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	2	4	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	145	7	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	2	.	.	119	5	19	.	.	.	.	.
12	6	1	.	.	.	.	1,188	74	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,023	51	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,077	53	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	207	10	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	392	19	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	752	37	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2	9	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	204	10	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	5	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	1	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	872	43	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	800	40	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	497	24	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	184	9	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,200	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	182	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	10	10	.	.	.	.	.
18	9	1	.	7	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	6	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	2	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	227	11	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	220	11	8	2	.	.	.	.
16	12	.	.	5	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	163	8	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	207	10	7	.	.	.	.	.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
June,	Dingle, .	Holyhead, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Wigan, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Sheffield, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
July,	do., .	Manchester, .	4	.	.	4	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	10	.	.	11	2	.
August,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Sheffield, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Holyhead, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Limerick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
September,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Limerick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Killarney, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Limerick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Cork, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Fermoy, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Gortatlea, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	Castlegregory, .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Wigan, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Dublin, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Leicester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Wigan, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Wigan, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Leicester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIGHT RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	157	7	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	53	12	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.
13	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	14	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	10	3	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	3	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	3	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	17	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	253	13	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	222	12	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	30	1	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	47	2	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	105	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	42	1	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	22	1	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	53	2	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	83	4	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	15	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	84	4	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	13	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	12	.	12	.	.	.	.	.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
June,	Castlegregory,	Tralee,	9	.	.	11	.	.
August,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
September,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Wigan,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,			233	233	1	6	2	.

MIDLAND GREAT

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout)			
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Galway,	Several Stations,	1,366	4,485	26	6	3	22	30	11	2	10
Sligo,	do.,	424	.	28	10	.	.	1	.	1	.
Ballina,	do.,	3,697	86	140	16	.	.	41	15	.	.
Westport,	do.,	282	.	22	1	2	.	31	13	2	.
Westport Quay,	do.,	652	7	51	14	2	4	.	1	3	3
Foxford,	do.,	398	.	30	13	1	.	1	9	2	.
Newport,	do.,	26	37	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oranmore,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballysodare,	do.,	302	.	22	7	2	24	.	.	.	.
Mullaranny,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killala,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athlone,	do.,	46	.	2	18	3	.	.	.	.	.
Total,		7,193	4,615	331	1	2	22	106	11	2	13

LIGHT RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	13	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	25	1	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	114	6	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	55	2	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	16	.	16	.	.	.	.	.
.	15	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	20	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	21	1	6	.
119	5	2	14	55	10	2	12,649	625	7	.	21	1	6	.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Mackerel.				Herrings.				Shell Fish, viz.:— Oysters, Periwinkles, Cockles, and Lobsters.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
358	9	2	4,527	230	7	2	8		11		.	290			
109	1	.	.	.	.	.	81	8	10	.	.	34	.	3
86	6	.	.	.	.	.	545	77	9	1	.	12	13	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	13	.
1	18	2	1	1	.	.	36	5	3	.	.	63	18	.	
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	646	68	9	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	188	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.
14	0	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
573	10	3	4,528	230	8	2	670	91	16	1	646	642	16	1	

SLIGO, LEITRIM, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Sligo,	Enniskillen,	6	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	2	.	.	1	.	.
Do.,	Armagh,	13	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lisnaskea, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballybay, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lisbellaw, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clones, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Exchange,	1	.	.	1	.	.
Ballysodaro,	do.,	12	.	1	4	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	41	.	1	8	.	.
Total,		79	.	5	14	.	.

Weight includes

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Harcourt-street,	Dalkey, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Shankill, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bray, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Greystones, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilcool, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newcastle, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wicklow, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Rathdrum, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Aughrim, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tinahely, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Shillelagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Arklow, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Gorey, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ferns, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniscorthy, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	New Ross, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wexford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.

NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	6	.	.
.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	13	.
.
.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	9	19	.

packages and ice.

WEXFORD RAILWAY.

Primo Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	9	1
.	2	.	5	.
.	82	5	9	2
.	130	12	14	2
.	13	1	11	.
.	8	.	15	2
.	157	15	14	3
.	30	2	18	.
.	15	1	9	.
.	86	9	1	3
.	149	12	15	2
.	82	8	9	.
.	407	46	16	.
.	195	19	7	1
.	.	.	.	13	6	3	.	.	.	.	730	68	6	1
.	261	24	19	3
.	601	60	1	.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.s.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bray,	Westland Row, . . . .	.	.	2	1	.	.
Wicklow,	Harcourt-street, . . . .	.	10	.	6	1	.
Do.,	Greystones, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bray, . . . .	.	6	.	3	2	.
Arklow,	London, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilkenny, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Harcourt-street, Dublin, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingstown, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bray, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Greystones, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Rathdrum, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wicklow, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Gorey, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniscorthy, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wexford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	New Ross, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Glasgow, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ferns,	Dublin, . . . .	.	50	.	6	2	11
Do.,	Liverpool, . . . .	.	2	.	.	1	11
Do.,	London, . . . .	.	2	.	.	1	7
Enniscorthy	Dublin, Harcourt-street,	6	12	.	7	3	25
Edermine Ferry,	do., . . . .	.	24	.	9	.	19
Macmine Junction,	do., . . . .	.	356	14	11	.	43
New Ross,	do.,	137	1	7	11	1	22
Do.,	Carlow,	9	.	.	12	.	14
Do.,	Kilkenny, . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	47	1	4	1	1	16
Do.,	Birmingham,	32	.	2	15	2	4
Do.,	Liverpool,	14	.	1	5	.	2
Do.,	Manchester,	7	.	.	13	.	14
Do.,	Bristol,	1	.	.	1	1	26
Killarín,	Dublin, Harcourt-street,	34	72	5	5	1	26
Wexford,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool, Lime-street, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
E	Total,	287	537	40	11	3	14

CORK, BANDON, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets & Parcels.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballineen,	Cork,		61			3	
Baltimore,	do.,	44		2			
Bantry,	do.,	136		7	18		
Bandon,	do.,	280	120	10	3	3	2
Clonakilty,	do.,						
Do.,	Bandon,						
Courtmaesherry,	Cork,	96	87	4	16	3	16
Desert,	do.,		10		1		6
Do.,	Bandon,		2				26
Do.,	Clonakilty,		1				12
Dunmanway,	Cork,		9			2	22
Skibbereen,	do.,	320		17	11		
Durrus Road,	do.,	3			4	2	
Kinsale,	do.,	150		8	18		
Do.,	Bandon,						
Upton,	Cork,	183	11	5	7		24
	Total,	1,232	301	57	7		24

The weight is understood to

WATERFORD AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Waterford,	Clonmel,						
Do.,	Tipperary,						
Do.,	Limerick,						
Do.,	Kingsbridge,						
Do.,	Roscrea,						
Do.,	Thurles,						
Do.,	Tuam,						
Fiddown,	Waterford,		97	2	8	2	
Kilsheelan,	do.,		263	2	18	2	1
Do.,	Kilkenny,		1				13
Clonmel,	Waterford,	32	193	10	17	2	
Limerick,	Paddington,	15					
Do.,	do.,	383		35	13		14
Do.,	Euston,	558		51	4	1	20

WATERFORD AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Limerick,	Liverpool, L. & N. W.,	145		12	19	1	14
Do.,	Hull, N. E.,						
Do.,	Birmingham, Mid.,	2					
Do.,	Liverpool, G. W.,	8			15	3	11
Do.,	Manchester, G. W.,	43		3	7	1	4
Do.,	do., L. & N. W.,	205		18	8		13
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	103		4	7	1	18
Ballingrane,	do.,		9			2	9
Foynes,	Paddington,	754		70	5		
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	14			17	3	
Killaloe,	Dublin,	32	43		12	3	10
Do.,	Waterford,	30	40		9		
Castleconnell,	Manchester,	63					
Do.,	Paddington,	27	13		2	1	
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	1	43		12	1	
Do.,	Limerick,		15		2	3	
Do.,	Birmingham,	1					
Total,		2,416	710	216	2	2	19

ATHENRY AND TUAM

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Milltown,	North Wall,	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIMERICK AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ennis,	Paddington,						

LIMERICK, CASTLECONNELL,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Killaloe,	Various Towns in Ire- land.	62	83	1	3	1	10
Do.,	Various Towns in Eng- land.	76	147	1	9		20
Do.,	Paddington, London,						
Do.,	Birmingham,						
Do.,	Manchester,						
Do.,	Liverpool,						
Castleconnell,	Manchester,	63					
Do.,	Paddington,	27	13			1	
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	1	43		13 1/2	1	
Do.,	Limerick,		15		12	3	
Do.,	Birmingham,	1					
	Total,	230	301	3	9	3	2

ATHENRY AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ardrahan,	Athenry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballyglunin, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballycar, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sixmilebridge, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tipperary, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clonmel, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Waterford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newcastle W., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Nenagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Moate, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	North Wall, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Euston, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tullamore, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennistymon, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Loughrea, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roscommon, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballinasloe, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Woodlawn, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castlereagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Mullingar, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.

AND KILLALOE RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout). Eels.				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
4	17	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	5	1	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	18	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	6	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	5	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

ENNIS RAILWAY.

	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
	.	7	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	1	2	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	2	3	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	4	2	4	4	28	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.
2	12	2	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
2	3	3	25	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
1	5	.	16	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	19	3	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	1	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	3	2	13	32	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Waterford,	All Stations,	6	.	.	11	3	.
Ballyhale,	Do., . . . .	.	26	.	9	3	13
Thomastown,	Do.,	16	137	3	7	.	26
Kilkenny,	Do.,	18	.	.	18	3	19
	Total,	40	163	5	7	3	.

Weight includes

KILKENNY JUNCTION

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Attanagh,	All Stations, . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	19
Maryborough,	Do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . . .	.	5	.	1	.	19

Weight includes

WATERFORD AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tramore,	Waterford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.

Net weight

IRELAND RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	13	9	3	.	.	.	.	207	20	5	3
.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	14	2	2	.	.	.	.	207	20	5	3

packages and ice.

RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

packages and ice.

TRAMORE RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	9	.	5	.	.	.	.	.

of fish.

WATERFORD, DUNGARVAN,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dungarvan,	Waterford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Fermoy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Killarney,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Mallow,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cappagh,	Waterford,	36	458	22	5	1	20
Cappoquin,	Paddington,	182	.	15	15	2	.
Do.,	Bristol,	74	.	7	3	2	.
Do.,	Lismore,	76	.	6	3	.	.
Do.,	Waterford,	16	267	8	9	3	.
Lismore,	Euston,	23	.	2	9	2	14
Do.,	North Wall,	13	.	1	4	2	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	215	.	30	3	3	20
Do.,	Birmingham,	2	.	.	5	2	11
Do.,	Manchester,	3	.	.	4	3	.
Do.,	Paddington,	136	.	10	10	2	14
Do.,	Waterford,	25	34	3	5	2	11
Total,		801	759	108	1	3	12

The weight includes that of the packages and ice.

TRALEE AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Listowel,	Waterford,	53	45	2	14	1	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	17	.	.	16	1	.
Do.,	Killorglin,	25	.	1	2	1	.
Tralee,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Listowel,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	.	.	.	.	.	.

AND LISMORE RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	11	10	.	.	.	.	.	40	4	4	.
.	50	5	6	.
.	18	1	17	.
.	7	.	15	.
.	9	.	18	.
.	8	.	16	.
.	18	1	17	.
158 ⁺	.	.	.	52	2 ⁺
27 ⁺	.	.	.	2 ⁺
.
.
.
.
.
185 ⁺	.	.	.	69	12	.	.	.	.	.	150	15	13	.

° Packages.

† Periwinkles.

‡ Mussels.

FENIT RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	2	60	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	300	15	.	.	20	1	.	.
.	6	100	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	50	2	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	200	10	.	.	45	2	5	.
.	81	4	4	.	65	3	5	.
.	61	3	1	.	40	2	.	.
.	35	1	15	.	80	4	10	.

TRALEE AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Lixnaw, . . .	Tralee, . . .	.	4	.	.	2	23
Do., . . .	Limerick, . . .	.	1	.	.	.	8
Do., . . .	Waterford, . . .	556	43	32	14	.	.
Do., . . .	Dublin, . . .	42	205	6	1	.	26
Do., . . .	Paddington, . . .	17	.	1	.	3	.
Do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	383	.	23	7	1	.
Fenit, . . .	Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Leeds, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Leicester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	New Milford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Great Yarmouth, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Patrickswell, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Cork, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Waterford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Tralee, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Abbeyfeale, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,093	298	67	16	3	.

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Miltownmalbay, . . .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Limerick, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ennis, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Corofin, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,*	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doonbeg, . . .	Ennis, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	24
Do., . . .	Schull (Co. Cork), . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.
Do., . . .	Kilrush, . . .	.	.	.	1	.	16
	Total,	.	.	.	1	2	12

FENIT RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
.
.
.
.	9,178	458	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	4,382	217	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	79	3	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6,952	347	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	14	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	102	5	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	21,736	1,084	14	1	250	13	.	.

CLARE RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	6	.	5	2	.	.	.	.
.	7	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	9	.	9	1	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	.	17	.	16	2	.	.	.	.
.
.
.

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Bboxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.s.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Limerick,	Ennis,	24	20	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	8	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	29	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Holyhead,	34	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wigan,	24	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	119	20	.	.	.	.
Kilmurry,	Ennis, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennistymon, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilrush, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Quilty,	Kingsbridge, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Holyhead, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennistymon, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Deonbeg, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilrush, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilkee, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,†	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkee,	Limerick, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leicester, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Euston, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leeds, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,‡	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilrush,	Euston,	643	.	50	1	2	.
Do.,	Paddington,	559	.	52	4	1	.
Do.,	Manchester,	198	.	17	1	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	56	.	4	12	3	.
Do.,	Leicester, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	6	.	.	4	2	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	1	.	.	1	.	.
Do.,	Limerick, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,§	1,463	.	134	5	.	.

* Gross weight including packages.

† Includes packages.

CLARE RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwtg.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.		10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	343	17	3	2	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
.	206	10	6	1	.	.	.	.
.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.
.	47	2	17	1	.	.	.	.
.	62	3	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	672	34	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	9	.	285	13	14	2	74	3	3	3
.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	36	1	11	2	.	.	.	.
.	3	3	.	1	4	.	291	16	17	3	39	2	.	.
.	1	3	.	.	18	1	215	10	19	2	51	2	1	3
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	63	2	18	1	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	46	1	17	1	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	2	.	4	11	1	941	48	3	3	164	7	5	2
.	421	22	3	2	.	.	.	.
.	10	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	360	18	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	426	22	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	189	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	47	2	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	56	2	16	.	.	.	.	.
.	138	6	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	12	.	13	2	.	.	.	.
.	1,677	87	10	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.	15	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	3	.	.	.	.	.

† Weight of fish only.

§ Weight of packages and ice included in above.

RETURNS OF POLLEN.

Conveyed by the following Railway Companies during
the year 1894.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Moirs,	Particulars not furnished.	2	.	.	2	2	.
Lurgan,		568	.	43	9	3	.
Portadown,		363	.	19	15	2	.
Trow and Moy,		20	.	.	10	2	.
Stewartstown,		52	.	3	10	.	.
	Total,	945	.	67	8	1	.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (ANTRIM JUNCTION).

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballinderry,	Particulars not furnished.	43	.	2	18	2	14
Glenavy,		169	.	8	16	.	25
Aldergrove,		22	.	1	9	3	8
	Total,	234	.	13	6	2	19

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dunadry,	Manchester, &c.,	9	.	.	12	3	16
Antrim,	—	1,291	.	72	10	3	.
Randalstown,	Manchester, &c.,	56	.	1	11	.	25
Toome,	Do.,	1,639	.	173	3	3	.
Magherafelt,	Do.,	52	.	2	15	1	.
Monymore,	Do.,	1,887	.	106	.	.	.
Cookstown,	Do.,	76	.	4	11	2	.
	Total,	5,033	.	361	8	1	13

The tonnage shown above includes weight of boxes.

RETURNS OF FISH

Conveyed by the following Steam Packet Companies to the
following Ports in England, Scotland, &c., during the
year ended 31st December, 1894.

APPENDIX

RETURNS

Conveyed by the following Steam Packet Companies to
year ended 31st

DROGHEDA STEAM

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1894.					
January,	Drogheda,	Liverpool,			
February,	do.,	do.,	1	16	
March,	do.,	do.,	1	18	
April,	do.,	do.,	2	8	
May,	do.,	do.,	2	4	
June,	do.,	do.,	2	16	
July,	do.,	do.,	4	18	
August,	do.,	do.,		12	
September,	do.,	do.,			
October,	do.,	do.,			
November,	do.,	do.,			
December,	do.,	do.,			
Total,			16	12	

LARNE AND STRANRAER ROYAL

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1894,	Portrush, . . .	English Ports,	50	3	.
	Ballymoney, . .		3	15	.
	Derry, . . .		80	10	.
	Toome, . . .		65	8	.
	Antrim, . . .		6	.	.
	Coleraine, . . .		4	5	.
	Money more, . .		19	15	.
	Magilligan, . .		3	5	.
	Larne Harbour, .			.	
		Total,	233	1	

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Dublin,	Holyhead, via Dublin,	41	5	
Cork,	do.,	62	10	
Limerick,	do.,	114		
Tralee and Fenit,	do.,			
Dingle,	do.,			
Kinsale,	do.,			
Skibbereen,	do.,			
Valentia,	do.,			
Killmorglin,	do.,	107	5	
Castlegregory,	do.,			
Youghal,	do.,	80	10	
Bantry,	do.,			
Lismore,	do.,	35	10	
Baltimore,	do.,			
Middleton,	do.,	3	2	
Cahirceiveen,	do.,			
Kilkeo,	do.,			
Kilrush,	do.,	62	10	
Ardrahan,	do.,			
Kilkenny,	do.,	3	10	
Athlone,	do.,	2	5	
Galway,	do.,	32	10	
Sligo,	do.,	46	10	
Oranmore,	do.,			
Ballina,	do.,	15	7	
Westport,	do.,	44	10	
Foxford,	do.,	30	5	
Ballysodare,	do.,	21		
Athenry,	do.,			
Beauparc,	do.,	2	10	
Killybeggs,	do.,			
Wexford,	do.,			
Wicklow,	do.,			
New Ross,	do.,	10	10	
Arklow,	do.,			
Arigna,	Holyhead, via Greenore,			
Armagh,	do.,			
Ballybay,	do.,			
Ballyshannon,	do.,	87	11	2
Ballysodare,	do.,	4	11	
Ballinamallard,	do.,			
Ballinamore,	do.,			
Bawnboy Road,	do.,			
Belfast,	do.,			
Belleek,	do.,		11	1
Belturbet,	do.,			
Bundoran,	do.,	12	11	2
Bush,	do.,			
Carlingford,	do.,			
Carriekmacross,	do.,			
Castlebellingham,	do.,		3	
Castleblaney,	do.,			
Castlecaldwell,	do.,			

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Cootehill,	Holyhead, <i>via</i> Greenore, . . . . .	.	.	.
Cullovilla,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Donegal,	do., . . . . .	.	5	.
Dromahair,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Dundalk,	do.,	5	9	1
Dunkineely,	do.,	1	6	.
Enniskillen,	do., . . . . .	.	1	.
Greencastle,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Greenore,	Holyhead, . . . . .	.	.	.
Inver,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Irvinestown,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Kesh,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Killybegs,	do.,	42	11	.
Lisbellaw,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Lisnaskea,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Londonderry,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Maguiresbridge,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Mount Charles,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Newtownstewart,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Omeath,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Pettigo,	do., . . . . .	.	.	2
Strabane,	do., . . . . .	.	15	2
Stranorlar,	do.,	1	1	.
Sligo,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Warrenpoint,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Total,		921	12	2

DUBLIN, GLASGOW, AND

Month.	From what Places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Moville,	Glasgow, . . . . .	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
June,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
July,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
June,	Londonderry,	London,	18	12	.
July,	do.,	Manchester,	8	.	.
August,	do.,	London,	5	4	.
Total,			32	16	.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMERS—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	1	18	1
.	1	4	1
.	1	11	.
.	2	.
.	.	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	2	6	.
.	13	1	3
.	5	5	.	9	9	.
.	14	11	.
.	1	5	.
.	3	7	.
.	1	14	2
.	9	.	.
.	1	2	.
.	8	.
.	1	16	.
.	2	2
.	2	.
.	1
.	238	.	2
.	2	.
.	62	8	.
.	1	15	1
.	2	.
.	59	4	.
141	6	.	3,247	3	.	5	5	.	606	2	2

GREENOCK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	5	19	.
.	12	.
.	9	2
.	2	13	.
.	3	6	2
.	12	2
.	16	2
.	1	5	2
.	19	.
.	2	5	.
.	4	12	.
.	3	3	.
.
.
.
.	26	14	.

Morecambe.

LIMERICK

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1891.					
January,	Limerick,	United States,	.	.	.
August,	Valentia,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Garinish,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Union Hall,	do.,	.	.	.
September,	Dunmanus,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Allihies,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Union Hall,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Baltimore,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	Portmagee,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Union Hall,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Baltimore,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	Union Hall,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Urhan,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Allihies,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Baltimore,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Union Hall,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	Valentia,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Portmagee,	do.,	.	.	.
Total,			2	7	7

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Waterford,	New Milford,	.	.	.
February,	Do.,	do.,	.	5	.
March,	Do.,	do.,	.	4	.
April,	Do.,	do.,	11	13	.
May,	Do.,	do.,	28	1	.
June,	Do.,	do.,	76	18	.
July,	Do.,	do.,	94	6	.
August,	Do.,	do.,	19	17	.
September,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	Do.,	do.,	.	6	.
Total,			231	10	.

DUNDALK AND NEWRY

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Year, 1891,	Dundalk,	Liverpool,		11	2

CITY OF CORK STEAM

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January 1st to December 31st.	Cork,	Liverpool,	78	1	.
January 1st to December 31st.	do.,	Milford,	13	18	.
January 1st to December 31st.	do.,	Bristol,	8	9	.
January 1st to December 31st.	do.,	London and South- ampton.	.	.	.
		Total,	100	8	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
February,	Waterford,	Southampton,	.	8	.
March,	do.,	do.,	.	10	.
April,	do.,	do.,	.	2	.
May,	do.,	do.,	.	7	.
June,	do.,	do.,	.	29	.
July,	do.,	do.,	2	9	.
August,	do.,	do.,	1	16	.
		Total,	7	1	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	West Coast of Ireland,	Glasgow,	.	.	.
Do.,	Cork,	Leith,	.	.	.
February,	West Coast of Ireland,	Glasgow,	.	.	.
Do.,	Cork,	do.,	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	West Coast of Ireland,	do.,	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
May,	Cork,	do.,	.	.	.
June,	—	—	.	.	.
July,	Cork,	Glasgow,	.	7	.
Do.,	West Coast of Ireland,	do.,	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	Cork,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	West Coast of Ireland,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	Cork,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	West Coast of Ireland,	do.,	.	.	.
Total,			.	7	.

WATERFORD STEAMSHIP

Year.	From what place.	To what Ports.	Salmon.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1891,	Waterford,	Liverpool,	35	16	.
	Do.,	Bristol,	48	10	.
	Total,		85	6	.

BELFAST STEAMSHIP

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1891, .	Londonderry,	English Ports,	115	12	.

COMPANY (CORK).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	172	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	15	.	.	1	7	.	8	9	.
.	.	.	31	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	49	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.
.	.	.	32	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	31	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	65	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	72	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	143	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	630	11	.	1	7	.	8	13	.

COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Ray.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	23	12	.	9	18	.	45	16	.
.
.	.	.	23	12	.	9	18	.	45	16	.

COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mussels.			Lobsters, Crabs, and White Fish.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	39	17	.	26

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